The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

IN THIS ISSUE

Some Free Advice for Messrs. Yoshizawa and Ariyoshi

This Is Open Season for Peace-talking Societies

China Analyzes Complex World---Tries to Pick Friends

What's Back of Renewed Tibetan Advance into Chinghai?

Chapei's Value as Anti-Japanese Propaganda

Soviets and Japan in Chinese Eastern Railway Squabble

Financial Load Bears Heavily on Saito Cabinet

Herr Hitler's Iron Hand in Germany

When Japan Thought the League was a Great Institution

Costs Nearly Ten Millions Gold to Operate Settlement

Japan's Diplomacy After Quitting the League

(By the Review's Tokyo Correspondent)

Mr. Yoshizawa's Mission and Sino-Japanese Rapprochement . . . . . By Paul K. Whang

History Is Being Made Again as the Great Wall Echoes to War . . . . . By Upton Close

Introducing a New Educational Experiment . By R. S. Yu

The Land of Heart's Desire . . . . . By Flora Belle Jan

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Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Some Free Advice for Messrs. Yoshizawa and Ariyoshi 241
This Is Open Season for Peace-talking Societies 242
China Analyzes Complex World – Tries to Pick Friends 243
Chapei's Value as Anti-Japanese Propaganda..... 244
Soviets and Japan in Chinese Eastern Railway Squabble 244
Financial Load Bears Heavily on Saito Cabinet..... 245
Herr Hitler's Iron Hand in Germany 246
Costs Nearly Ten Millions Gold to Operate Settlement 247
When Japan Thought the League was a Great Institution 248
What's Back of Renewed Tibetan Advance into Chinghai? 248

Special Articles

Japan's Diplomacy After Quitting the League 253
The Land of Heart's Desire ..... By Flora Belle Jan 255
Mr. Yoshizawa's Mission and Sino-Japanese Rapprochement..... By Paul K. Whang 258
History Is Being Made Again as the Great Wall Echoes to War ..... By Upton Close 260
Introducing a New Educational Experiment By R.S. Yu 262
Who's Who in China 269
Men and Events 270
New Books of Interest in the Far East 272

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS" COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

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SOME FREE ADVICE FOR MESSRS. YOSHIZAWA AND ARIYOSHI

VARIOUS Japanese of high and low degree are now scurrying about over the landscape apparently trying to discover a method for patching up Japan's complications with China. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China has gone to Tokyo to confer with his home officials on the subject and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, a former Minister to the old Peiping government and also a former Minister of Foreign Affairs in his own government is now in China making inquiries with the same object in mind. While in Shanghai Mr. Yoshizawa conferred with foreign consular officials and businessmen and also with his own nationals. Also, he probably held some very private conversations with some Chinese prior to his departure for Tientsin and Peiping. We use the words "very private" for according to popular report several well known Chinese suddenly departed from the city in order to avoid being seen in Mr. Yoshizawa's company. Owing to the cold reception which he met here, Mr. Yoshizawa cancelled his proposed trip to Nanking and proceeded to north China by the sea route.

The Japanese warlords have practically accomplished their initial objective, the conquest and control of Manchuria. They would like however, to have a brief breathing space before proceeding with the next step, the conquest and control of all Chinese territories lying north of the Yellow River. Thus with all the cards in their hands, they would like to make peace with China, or at least with some faction in China that might be able to maintain its position for a few months in order to enable the Japanese military clique to consolidate its recent gains. In order that Mr. Yoshizawa's trip may not be a complete failure, we make haste to suggest the following lines of conduct which might to a certain extent soften China's resentment over the loss of Manchuria:

1.—Surrender the Japanese concessions at Hankow and Tientsin to Chinese control.
2.—Cancel the Nishihara loans, which with accrued interest, amount to more than $300,000,000.
3.—Abolish exterritoriality with no strings attached.
4.—Make the Chinese an outright gift of sufficient money to rebuild Chapei and in addition sufficient to cover all Chinese losses resulting from the Japanese intervention.

Should the Japanese carry out all four of the foregoing proposals it would not, of course, make up for the loss of Manchuria; neither would it settle the Manchurian issue. It would, however, somewhat soothe Chinese feelings temporarily, and since that apparently is what Messrs. Yoshizawa and Ariyoshi are trying to do, we make the offer in the hope of easing their task!

THIS IS OPEN SEASON FOR PEACE-TALKING SOCIETIES

RECENT news reports from the United States indicate that the "open-season" again has arrived for the numerous organizations in the United States which have as their object the creation of international peace through oratory. Most interesting, however, among the various reports was a story in the *Japan Advertiser* (March 26) stating that one of the best known of these "round-table-institutes was being wound up. It was the Williamstown Institute, maintained by Williams College. According to the report the directors of the organization after twelve years effort had decided to omit this year's institute, but there was a catch to the announcement for Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, was quoted as advocating the creation of another organization to be known as "super-round-table." This meeting, we presume, would be held in the stratosphere and attendance restricted to angels. When the Williamstown Institute was inaugurated a dozen years ago its sessions attracted international attention and doubtless did considerable good for the persons who attended were generally regarded as qualified to express their respective national viewpoints. But the institute degenerated and according to popular report, most of those who attended and did the loudest talking were paid propagandists or mere publicity-seekers.

Nothing better illustrates the futility of most of these so-called "round-tables" than the recent experiences of the Institute of Pacific Relations. In the summer of 1931 one of the leaders of this organizations visited Shanghai for the purpose of preparing the way for the meeting which was scheduled for the fall of that year. It was none other than Chester H. Rowell, well-known California newspaper editor. After an address in Shanghai wherein he extolled the round-table method of settling international differences, he inquired whether any of those present desired to ask any questions. A newspaper correspondent present, who happened to know what really was going on in Far Eastern politics inquired, "What will the Institute do if China and Japan are at war when the conference opens?" Mr. Rowell, admittedly one of the best orators on the Pacific Coast, was completely floored by the question and after some hesitation said, "Well, war ends everything." The correspondent's question was prophetic for the Imperial Japanese Army actually had seized most of Manchuria by the time the Institute had opened its sessions, hence the organization was made to appear ridiculous. Of what value to sit and listen to Japanese delegates advocating peaceful solution of Far Eastern complications, when Japanese war-lords were plotting to grab most of Asia by force of arms? After the Institute had completed its sessions, Mr. Rowell, being a practical newspaperman, went to Manchuria and wrote a series of article telling what actually was going on. No longer could he be misled by round-table oratory! Another outstanding, but apparently disillusioned advocate of peace by oratory, is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Institute for International Peace. In his annual report, recently released for publication, he declared, "The control of Japan by the military element is now so complete that the government and people of that country are being carried into warfare in the guise of self-defense. This procedure is costing Japan the sympathy and the confidence of the entire world." Exactly correct, and anybody so childish as to think the Japanese military-barons can be stopped by round-table oratory should be recommended for the booby prize. Japan is out to conquer Asia and drive the occidentals and their so-called interests out of this part of the world. The only effect of the various round-table conferences in recent years has been to create a false sense of security on the part of the said occidentals, for while the oratory was going on Japan was going ahead with her definite plans for armed conquest. How the Honjos, Mutos, Arakis and other generals must have chuckled when they read the reports of the Institute of Pacific Relations!

But the oratory continues. Last week the *United Press* brought a report from New York quoting Francis Reed Eldridge, former official of the U. S. Department of Commerce, as outlining a "practical face-saving program" in the Far East. Speaking before the League of Nations Association, Mr. Eldridge suggested that China ask the League to take over Manchuria and after the League had taken over Manchuria, it (the League) would then turn Manchuria over to Japan under a mandate arrangement. Japan then would administer Manchuria as mandated territory and render regular reports to the League. We admit this is rather difficult to grasp, but according to Mr. Eldridge's line of thinking: Japan now has Manchuria and has converted the territory into a puppet state, preliminary to outright annexation. Let's make everybody happy by calling it a mandate! One wonders whether Mr. Eldridge has ever heard of the practical workings of Japan's mandate over the Southseas Islands or whether he happened to notice the recent declaration of the Japanese Navy Department that it was prepared to hold and defend these islands with the full strength of the Empire. We recommend another of those booby prizes for Mr. Eldridge!

And finally we come to the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Philadelphia on April 7 and 8. Since we happen to be a member of that organization we were favored with a copy of the program and in due course probably will receive a volume containing the addresses. In glancing over the printed program we were impressed by two titles, "New Angles and Tangles in the Flight from Dearth to Plenty." This appeared under a heading dealing with the so-called international conflict in the Far East. The other title that aroused our interest was, "Scientific Curiosity a Way to Mutual Understanding," which appeared under the heading, "Bridges Across the Pacific." Fortunately it has not been necessary to wait a

month or so for the published reports of the conference to arrive by mail for the *United Press* (April 7) relieved our curiosity by sending brief extracts from two of the addresses, the first speaker being William R. Castle, former Under-Secretary of State and the second, none other than our own George E. Sokolsky of Shanghai. Perhaps we should say, "formerly our own" for if one would believe popular Chinese opinion Mr. Sokolsky has more or less deserted the Chinese point of view and is now looking to Nippon for spiritual inspiration. According to the U. P. report Mr. Sokolsky told those assembled that China had passed through a number of revolutionary changes in the past century comparable to those Europe had passed through in five or six centuries and that these changes had brought confusion among the peoples of the west not to mention the Chinese themselves. However, we were chiefly intrigued by the remarks of Mr. Castle because he served as Under-Secretary while Mr. Stimson was Secretary of State and during the period of the last London naval conference Mr. Castle served as special ambassador to Japan. The U. P. report quoted Mr. Castle as declaring that the so-called Stimson doctrine of "non-recognition," did not obviate the possibility that the United States may recognize Manchukuo. Elucidating further, Mr. Castle said that when the policy was enunciated, "it was not stated that the United States never would recognize Manchukuo." Time may change the whole situation, he declared and then went on to say that because of the difference of outlook between the Far East and Occident, the Japanese had failed to understand why the United States seemed to block their natural expansion. Concluding, he said the Japanese could not forget or forgive the "insult" to their race when the irate Californians put an end to the Japanese scheme for colonizing, or rather "Manchurianizing" their state. Mr. Castle was quoted in the report as describing the U. S. immigration laws as "unnecessary." It is rather difficult to understand Mr. Castle's motives for these statements as he is supposed to have had a hand in the drafting of the Stimson notes outlining the non-recognition policy. As stated Mr. Castle was special ambassador to Japan during the London arms conference and is supposed to have done good work in inducing the Japanese to agree to the conclusions reached at that gathering. What he promised Japan at that time is not known, but we seem to remember reading an address which Mr. Castle delivered while he was in Tokyo to the general effect that Japan could not expected to put up forever with Chinese anarchy or words to that effect. Perhaps Mr. Castle is now squaring himself with the Japanese by telling them he didn't altogether approve of the Stimson doctrine. A later message from Washington stated that administration officials and members of Congress were considerably "puzzled" by Castle's statements and while declining to comment on the subject they desired to make it known that the new Roosevelt administration had not as yet made any declaration of policy with regard to the Far East.

During the coming summer months while the schools are in vacation and the professors and professional lecturers have leisure there will be more of these oratorical round-tables on world peace with special reference to the Far East. And after all of the reports have been published and filed away to gather dust in the libraries, the so-called Far Eastern problem will still be a problem. The Japanese war-lords have their ideas about creating peace in the Orient and recently have referred to the Mandated Islands in the Pacific as well as Manchuria as being "life-lines" of the Empire to be defended at all costs with the full military and naval strength of the Empire. Should Japan succeed in her ambitious program and be permitted to consolidate her position, not many years will elapse before Tokyo will be telling the Americans that the fortifications at Honolulu constitute a danger to her "life-line," and that Japan would be much happier if the entire American fleet was removed to the Atlantic. Tokyo also will have considerable to say at that time about the California anti-alien land laws and the restrictions on Japanese immigration into the United States. When that time arrives both the Japanese and the Americans will then be ready for a real settlement of outstanding questions but the settlement will not be by the oratorical round-table method. It will be settled by the weight of armament, strength of man-power, economic-financial resources and war-ingenuity of the two nations. In the meantime we suppose no special harm will result from oratorical round-tables and the publication of reports on the problems centering in and about that large expense of water which promises in the not distant future to become anything but "pacific."

CHINA ANALYZES COMPLEX WORLD—TRIES TO PICK FRIENDS

THE Chinese newspapers recently have been trying to analyze the world situation in order that China may not make any serious blunder when the time arrives for choosing partners in the forthcoming world conflict which the editors of the papers aparently believe to be inevitable. One paper declared, "The International situation is undergoing great changes and China must decide quickly how to meet the situation. The theory that China should remain quiet is absurd because if China waits she again will lose her great opportunity." Another paper declared that China must quickly decide who are her friends and who are her enemies because another world war "is sure to come....and should it last for five or ten years, how could China protect herself. The world conflagration may start at any minute and China's unpreparedness will result in her ruination as an independent power....in order not to be isolated, China must seek an allied Power outside of League membership....This is fundamental and China should act immediately."

That the Chinese newspaper editors are paying closer attention to world tendencies than previously is indicated in the comment on European rivalries. This from the *China Times*: "The struggle between Great Britain and France has become keener than ever while the relations between Germany and Italy have become closer. The recent arrest and trial of British engineers in Moscow has precipitated a serious situation between Britain and the Soviets. On the other hand the relations between Russia and Japan have become tense owing to the Chinese Eastern Railway issue. If any one of these disputes should

develop into a crisis it probabaly would mean a general war."

The same paper then called attention to Japan's constant attempt to precipitate a crisis with Russia in order that Japan could then label her present activities as a war of "capitalism against communism," hoping in this manner to obtain the sympathy of the larger Powers which she could not obtain through the League." With reference to the League and its action on the Manchurian issue, the present silence of Geneva is interpreted by the papers as a clear indication that that organization really does not stand for justice and peace. In the final analysis, the editor of the *China Times* expresses the view that Japan should be China's target and that China should work for friendship with those whom Japan regards as Nippon's enemies. In other words, China should watch the international situation closely and befriend those nations which Japan opposes. It is only in this manner that China can avoid isolation when the expected conflict breaks.

CHAPEI'S VALUE AS ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

CHAPEI, the extensive section of Shanghai which was destroyed by Japanese air-bombs and artillery in the course of the Japanese intervention last year, is still in practically the same devastated condition as it was when the Japanese withdrew their troops. Since the Chinese Government has no funds to rebuild the city and the insurance companies refused to settle their claims on technical grounds, the property owners have done little or nothing to reconstruct their buildings. The result is that Chapei, once a prosperous section of Shanghai with tens of thousands of inhabitants, is now a desert waste of ruined walls and debris. A few shop-keepers have constructed temporary premises on some of the streets hoping for a return of prosperity, but generally the population that survived the Japanese massacre has removed elsewhere, to Nantao or the foreign settlements, or back into the interior of the country.

But Chapei is not a total loss to the Chinese people. It is serving as an invaluable aid to China's propaganda against Japan in connection with the present Sino-Japanese controversy. Thousands of foreign tourists who come to Shanghai from all points of the compass always include a tour of Chapei in their itinerary, particularly when the round-the-world touring ships are in port. Recently one of these ships carrying several hundred Americans, Germans and citizens of South American countries was in Shanghai and practically every passenger made a tour of Chapei. This was due to no effort of the Chinese authorities or even private Chinese organizations, but entirely to the passengers themselves who had read the newspaper reports of the Sino-Japanese war at Shanghai and in consequence desired to see the devastated sections. The result was they saw Chapei with its miles of wreckage and in consequence were in a better position to appreciate Japan's present "civilizing" efforts in the Far East, designed, according to Tokyo's spokesmen with the object of promoting "world peace."

SOVIETS AND JAPAN IN CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY SQUABBLE

VARIOUS incidents have occurred of late between Manchukuo, (which may be taken as a synonym for Japan) and the Soviet Government, which have considerably strained relations all round. The outstanding question has been the retention by the Soviets in their own territory of about 80 locomotives and from three to four thousand railway cars belonging to the Chinese Eastern railway. Some of this rolling stock was taken by the Soviets on their own account more than a year ago and some of it was that in which General Su Ping-wen and his troops retired into Soviet Russia several months ago. Negotiations have been pending between the Japanese and Soviets concerning this matter for the past several months and there had been a tentative agreement that the Soviets were to return the locomotives and also to pay a daily rental for their use during the time they have detained them. The Soviets according to Japanese reports had agreed to return the rolling stock and also to pay the demanded rental money, but as they were somewhat slow in fulfilling their promises the Manchukuo authorities (under the direction of the Japanese Army) have blocked the railway line at Manchuli with the announced purpose of preventing further deflection of cars to Soviet territory and incidentally of course also to bring pressure to bear on the Soviets to return what they had taken previously. The through passenger trains to Europe over the Siberian route are allowed to function as before. It is only freight traffic that has been cut off.

The controversy concerning the cars is but one of many outstanding questions relating to the future control of this railway. The Japanese have been maneuvring ever since the Russo-Japanese war to get complete control of the whole line, in addition to the spur south of Changchun, which was alloted them at the Portsmouth Peace Conference. Japan, during the latter years of the World War, almost had the railway within its grasp, but various European Powers and particularly America, sensing the situation, sent troops to Siberia with the ostensible object of securing the return of the Czecho-Slovak troops from Russia, and incidentally thwarted Japan's ambitions, at least for the time being. However, now that Japan has Manchuria firmly in its grasp, and in view of the fact that under the existing arrangements, the railyway is a fifty-fifty joint enterprise between China (now Manchukuo) and the Soviets, the Japanese are once more orienting their policy with a view to taking over the railway. Japanese troops are already stretched all along the line and in every way possible the Japanese are trying to make the railway under Soviet management a losing proposition, thereby using both economic and military pressure to make the Soviets abandon the railway. It may be taken for granted that in the not-distant future Japan will call for a "show-down" on this matter of the control of the railway—an act which may or may not lead to war with Soviet Russia. In the meantime much is heard of a proposed joint commission to be composed of representatives from Japan, Manchukuo and the Soviets, ostensibly for settling border disputes, but the

Japanese carefully point out that the proposed commission will not take up the question of any non-aggression pact, which the Soviets have been trying to get the Japanese to agree to, but so far without any success.

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In addition to the railway controversy there have been numerous other matters which have tended to strain relations between the Island Empire and the Soviets. Among them may be cited the attempt made by Japanese spies to burn up the Soviet Civil Air Fleet headquarters at Ust-Bolsheretsk in Kanchatka last February and the recent resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Russia—a matter which will assume further significance upon the arrival here shortly of M. Bogomolev, the newly appointed Russian Ambassador, who has stopped over in Japan on his way here from Vladivostock. The Japanese view the resumption of relations between China and Russia with much misgiving, and feel that that this brings the Communist menace uncomfortably close to their doors. For the moment there is not much prospect of an armed clash between the two countries. In fact the Soviets are trying to raise a loan in Japan, for bad as the Japanese financial position is it is not nearly as bad as the financial condition of Russia—which if it did not put an absolute embargo on the import and export of its currency and make the issuing of drafts and the sending of remittances a state monopoly, would find that its present paper currency is practically valueless. The Soviets apparently have twinges of conscience also because of their having closed up the Bank of Chosen in Vladivostock about a year ago. It is now announced that when the President of the Dalbank was in Japan last month he tried to get a loan out of said bank for Yen 10,000,000, incidentally suggesting that the Dalbank should open a branch in Tokyo, the Bank of Chosen at the same time reestablishing its branch in Vladivostock. The Soviet proposition is reported to be that the security for the loan should be such Russian products as santonin, platinum, etc., which are sold in considerable quantities in Japan.

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The situation between the Japanese and Soviets took a sudden turn for the worse April 10 and 11, when the Moscow newspapers and the Japanese organ in Harbin, the *Harbin Times*, printed articles of a provocative character. The Moscow papers quote officials at Habarovsk as stating that the frequent bandit raids along the Chinese Eastern railway take place with the connivance of Manchukuo officials, who do nothing to stop the depredations, which have as their object the obstruction of traffic between North Manchuria and Vladivostock. Soviet officials predicted that there would be mass arrests of Soviet workers by Manchukuo authorities on charges (which the Soviets declare to be false) that the Soviet workers are helping the anti-Manchukuo forces. The *Harbin Times* insists that if the Soviets want peace with Japan they much dismiss Mr. Rudy, the general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, whom it charges with being the master mind in the "sly" maneuver of diverting the C.E.R. rolling stock to Soviet territory.

Following an incident at Manchuli when the Russians, under Mr. Rudy's orders, declined to dispatch a tran east after the arrival of the trans-Siberian express from Russia, whereupon the Japanese military authorities threatened to take over and dispatch the train themselves, strong Manchukuo military forces took up positions in the square opposite the head offices in Harbin of the C. E. R. Japanese reinforcements were being sent to Harbin, it was stated. On April 12 Manchukuo made a demand on M. Kouznetzoff, C. E. R. vice director-general, for the return of the rolling stock from Soviet Russia within a month.

Of indirect interest in connection with the relations of Japan and the Soviets was a Soviet *Tass* agency report from New York on April 11 alleging that the visit of Yosuke Matsuoka to the United States was chiefly for the purpose of inducing the United States to delay its recognition of the U. S. S. R. The Soviet report alleged that Mr. Matsuoka had informed the American authorities that recognition of Russia at this time would be interpreted as a move directed against Japan; that the Japanese would think America and the U. S. S. R. had made a "secret agreement;" and further, that America's recognition of Russia would be followed by a rupture of Japanese-American relations or possibly a Japanese attack on Russia.

FINANCIAL LOAD BEARS HEAVILY ON SAITO CABINET

THE heavy financial burden which Japan has to carry is having its effect in political circles and there are frequent hints in the Japanese press that the present Saito Cabinet is tottering, the key position being that of the Finance Minister, Mr. Takahashi, who it is stated, contemplates resigning on account of ill health. A threatened rupture in the Cabinet was averted last week when the Minister of Justice resigned, but he was ordered to continue in office by the Emperor. In the meantime the Fascist group is maneuvring to grasp the reins of control, when the eventual collapse of the present coalition Cabinet occurs. It is becoming more and more evident that however successful the Manchurian adventure has proved from a military standpoint it has been a decidedly losing proposition from a financial point of view. The outstanding fact that stares the Japanese nation in the face is that the budget for the current year calls for an expenditure of Yen 2,300,000,000 and that the possible revenue at the utmost is Yen 1,300,000,000. The deficit of one billion yen will have to be met by still further loans. Bad as the situation in this respect this year is, Mr. Takahashi, the Finance Minister, stated after the close of the recent Diet session that the loan policy would have to be repeated when the time for balancing next year's budget rolls around. It will be remembered that previous to the passing of the budget there had been an insistent demand from army circles for an increase in taxation, but the Finance Minister turned down this idea on the score that industry would be killed by any further taxation. Recent events have demonstrated, as is pointed out by the well-known writer on economic subjects, Dr. Washio, in a recent issue of the *Japan Advertiser* that Mr. Takahashi's promises of an economic re-

covery which was predicted to set in in the near future is not to depended upon. Last year's boom in Japan's export trade was due to a rapid decline of the exchange of the yen. This has now run its course although there may be a further spurt in case there is a further drop in the yen—as is quite probable. This year Japan's export trade has to operate with raw materials of higher cost and against high tariff barriers abroad and an advancing price level at home. Dumping necessarily involves exploitation of home labor and reducing the home supply of commodities. Even last year's dumping produced this effect in Japan and it cannot be continued without leading to social unrest. Mr. Takahashi had also promised that in future budgets the Manchurian and armament improvement expenditures would probably disappear. His hopes have been flatly contradicted by the War and Navy Ministers. According to General Araki, even when the Manchurian situation becomes normal an annual expenditure of Yen 70,000,000 will be necessary. This is about half of the expenditure contained in this year's budget. Of the armament improvement which constitutes the larger part of the increase in the military expenditure of this year's budget, no reduction can be expected not only next year but for some years after 1934. The War Minister stated in the Diet that the increase of Yen 101,000,000 appropriated in this year's budget was but a part of Yen 412,000,000 the army needs for the fulfillment of the improvement plan, deferred by past retrenchment, and that the consideration of the national defense requires it should be fulfilled as speedily as possible. He added that the army would like to have an increase of Yen 100,000,000 or more. From this statement it appears that Yen 412,000,000 is the minimum required. If this expenditure is to be made at the rate of this year's increased appropriation three years more will be required to complete this plan. The Navy Minister, also, made it plain that this year's increased appropriations for the navy, which amounts approximately to as much as the army, are not limited to this year but are a part of a continuous plan to supplement the shortage of ratio of the London Treaty. There is little chance that this year's increase can be reduced in the near future. There is a greater probability that it will have to be increased.

The Department of Finance has now made public the balance of the State accounts as of January 31. Revenue is put at Yen 991,000,000 and expenditure at Yen 1,235,000,000, showing a deficit of Yen 244,141,000.

The most remarkable change from a year ago is the drop of Yen 3,070,000 in ordinary income. In spite of the "inflation boom" tax revenue has fallen off by nearly Yen 12,000,000 to Yen 418,000,000. The Bank of Japan's note issue tax has increased by about Yen 10,000,000, but this was due to a change in the time of payment. If this change is not taken into consideration, the drop in the aggregate tax revenue is Yen 20,000,000.

The extraordinary income indicates an increase of Yen 231,000,000, through the issue of treasury bonds. Aggregate expenditure has increased by Yen 257,000,000 to Yen 1,235,000,000. Details are as follows:

	Jan. 31. (Unit—Yen 1,000)	1931-32.
Revenue		
Ordinary	Yen 687,709	— 3,070
Tax	418,075	— 11,973
Stamp dues	48,993	+ 107
Government enterprises	208,988	+ 5,797
Miscellaneous	11,650	+ 2,998
Extraordinary	303,560	+231,719
Surplus	54,206	+ 15,098
Bonds	230,331	+230,331
	Yen 991,265	228,649
Expenditure		
Ordinary	Yen 802,984	26,697
Extraordinary	432,426	231,010
	Yen 1,235,410	257,708

Japan's foreign trade for March totalled Yen 331,107,000. Imports amounted to Yen 186,133,000 and exports to Yen 144,974,000, showing an adverse balance of Yen 41,159,000 as against Yen 65,551,000 for the corresponding month last year.

HERR HITLER'S IRON HAND IN GERMANY

THE late President Wilson's slogan about the Great War having been fought in order to make the world safe for democracy is far from being fulfilled in Germany, where Herr Adolf Hitler, the recently appointed Chancellor, has taken hold with an iron hand, and apparently with the great mass of Germans behind him. In the opinion of the Germans themselves he is assuming powers that neither the famous Bismarck, nor the Kaiser himself had. The Weimar constitution providing for a republican form of government has been torn to shreds. Titles, orders, and decorations, are to be restored, the bestowal of same to be in the hands of President Hindenburg. A new law promulgated April 7 provides that the various states comprising the German Reich are to be controlled by administrators under the orders of Herr Hitler. These administrators will have complete control of the state cabinets, thus rendering elections unnecessary. Herr Hitler himself becomes the administrator of Prussia, and by virtue of that position becomes the supreme ruler of Germany. He has made it clear that he does not favor the return of the Hohenzollerns to power or the establishment of a monarchy. The Nazi leader in a speech in Berlin April 7 declared that the incipient revolution which led to his rise to power had resulted in 350 persons being slain, 40,000 wounded, and 100,000 driven from commerical life.

Herr Hitler, however pure his sentiments may be, is cleverly calitalizing the natural German chagrin at the world-wide assumption that Germany was to blame for the world war, an acknowledgment which she had to sign under great humiliation at Versailles in 1918. The Germans see in Hitler's program a chance to wipe out some of the stigma that attaches to the Versailles Treaty, and there can be no denying the fact that France in particular views the developments in the neighboring Reich with great concern. Paul Boncour, French foreign minister, recently declared that the incorporation of political organizations in the police of the Reich was a clear violation of the Peace Treaty. France, he said, was making diplomatic representations with the signatories of the Locarno Pact, and would undertake, if necessary to raise the matter

at Geneva. The events in Germany in the meantime are holding up the so-called Four Power plan, which would include England, Italy Germany and France. President Roosevelt has also announced that he will defer the appointment of a Minister to Germany for the present.

In many ways Hitler's program is based on the same principles of prejudice that characterized the Ku Klux Klan movement in the United States several years ago. The Ku Klux program provided for "pure Americanism," and a policy of discrimination against Catholics, Jews and negroes. The Hitler program preaches "pure Germanism" and prejudice against the Jewish race. Herr Hitler himself is an Austrian by birth, only naturalized as a German a year ago. He is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1889. Although the original plan to boycott Jewish business establishments by means of pickets so as to intimidate the public from entering the premises has been abandoned, as the first attempt of this kind was more or less of a failure, the pressure against the Jews in Germany is being continued in even more subtle ways. Hitler's announced policy is first of all to drive the Jews out of political life to which end a recently enacted civil service law provides that only those of Aryan stock shall hold positions. Certain exceptions are made in the case of Jews already in the service before August, 1914, and those who either served in the trenches or were the sons or daughters of those who had done so. Jewish employees throughout the country are being dismissed and many Jewish shops and firms have been compelled to close their doors. During the past several weeks German Jews have been fleeing to Poland by the thousands. Herr Hitler in a recent speech declared that Germany could only redeem her own cultural position by the eradication of the dominant position of Jewish intellectuals in Germany. Hitler, in his policy as regards the Jews is almost going back to the Middle Ages, when, to take one example, in the city of Frankfurt (am Main)—the leading German financial center in Germany today,—the Jews used to be locked up at night in the Judengasse and the gates barred and locked.

Herr von Papen is on a mission to Rome and is scheduled to be received by the Pope April 17. It is believed that the Pope will advise against oppression of the Jews. It is also indicated that Signor Mussolini will advise the German representative that he favors treaty revision but that he cannot tolerate a resort to force.

COSTS NEARLY TEN MILLIONS GOLD TO OPERATE SETTLEMENT

THE Municipal Council of the International Settlement last week issued its report for the year 1932 together with the budget for the coming year. It shows that it takes just under thirty million taels (nearly ten million U. S. A. dollars), annually to administer the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai. The report and estimates are in the usual detailed form. If the residents of Shanghai, particularly the foreigners, are not fully acquainted with the position here, it is not for want of available information on the subject, although to judge from the fact that only about one-third of the qualified voters, other than Japanese, turn up at the polls for the annual election for members of the Council, it is probable that the great mass of qualified voter-residents, not to speak of the much larger disfranchised residents, pay scant attention to the facts and figures placed at their disposal.

The principal source of revenue for the Shanghai Foreign Settlement is the tax on rentals, a system which is unknown in the United States, but which is the general practice in England, that is, that each person who rents premises from a landlord whether for residence or business, or for any other purposes, pays to the Municipality a percentage on his rental, at present 14 per cent, and with every prospect that next year this will be raised to 16 percent, as it has been in some previous years. Whereas landlords pay a land tax to a total of only Tls. 4,254,000, renters of houses pay annually Tls. 8,056,000 to Shanghai's Foreign Municipal exchequer, the proportion of tax to be paid by landlords and tenants having been carefully fixed in the Land Regulations when they were first enacted more than 80 years ago. Tls. 2,084,800 are raised from license fees of many different kinds. Nearly every form of enterprise is made to pay a license fee, auctioneering establishments being a prominent exception. More than one-third of the license fees are paid by public motor garages and motor vehicles. Private-owned ricshas account for Tls. 280,000; public ricshas, Tls. 172,000. A prominent item of revenue is entitled "Public and Municipal Undertakings," under which comes a royalty of five percent paid by the Shanghai Power Co. on the total sales of electricity, which amounts to Tls. 900,000. The total from all sources under the above-mentioned heading is Tls. 1,429,100. Wharfage dues are put at Tls. 340,000, a reduction of Tls. 260,000, due to a decrease in the number of ships discharging cargo within settlement limits and as a result of the re-allocation of income from this source between the three local authorities.

As regards expenditure, the outstanding item is that of the police and the prisons, which amounts to Tls. 6,865,300. Other prominent expenditure items are: Public Works, Tls. 4,250,490 and Health Department, Tls. 1, 147,790. Pensions cost the Foreign Municipality Tls. 177,130 annually. The outstanding item under this heading is a payment to K. J. McEuen, who receives Tls 17,140 annually. Mr. McEuen was the Commissioner of Police at the time of the May 30 (1925) incident. He was enjoying himself at a race-track when the Incident occurred and was retired shortly afterwards. About two million taels annually goes towards education, the expenditure being equally divided for schools for foreign children and Chinese children.

An itemized summary of the budget as presented by the Council for the ensuing year is as follows:

The ordinary income for the year after deducting the deficit on the ordinary budget for 1932 of Tls. 53,480 and providing for the transfer to the education budget of Tls. 1,623,490 is estimated at Tls. 14,861,130, to which should be added an amount to be appropriated from general reserve of 1,500,000, making a total of Tls. 16,361,130.

The ordinary expenditure exclusive of education is estimated at Tls. 16,247,400, leaving a surplus on the ordinary budget to be carried forward to 1934 of Tls. 113,730.

It is proposed to raise by debentures or other temporary measures during the year, if necessary, the sum of Tls. 6,520,000, to which the following items of extra-

ordinary income can be added: Final payment in respect to the sale of the electricity department after provision for the transfer of an unappropriated sum of Tls. 3,786,090 to loan suspense account, Tls. 22,520,000; sale of surplus land, Tls. 1,400,000; miscellaneous receipts, Tls. 50,000, making a total of Tls. 30,490,000, less provision for education budget of Tls. 526,150, which leaves a total under the general budget of Tls. 29,963,850.

The deficit brought forward from 1932 is Tls. 1,316,600, and extraordinary expenditure including provision for loan redemption and sinking fund requirements amounting to Tls. 21,566,250, is estimated at Tls. 28,605,820, leaving a surplus to be carried forward to 1934 of Tls. 41,430.

WHEN JAPAN THOUGHT THE LEAGUE WAS A GREAT INSTITUTION

THE authorities of the Japanese ministry of education have issued instructions to teachers in primary and middle-schools throughout Japan warning them to exercise extreme care in the treatment of certain chapters and items pertaining to the League of Nations. In other words all favorable references to the League which appear in Japanese school books must now be obliterated and teachers must make their explanations accord with the recent Imperial Edict issued in connection with Japan's withdrawal from the League. Since several hundred Japanese school-teachers are already under arrest for alleged communistic leanings, the recent order regarding favorable references to the League which must now be obliterated brings further complications for Nippon educators who are held chiefly responsible for directing the thoughts of the younger generations into proper channels.

It is also of interest to observe that all favorable references to Japan's relations with the League which previously appeared in the semi-official Japan Year Book, formerly edited by the late Dr. Y. Takenobu of Waseda University, have been dropped from the new revised and enlarged edition published by the *Japan Times*. The new volume also makes no mention of the Washington Conference on limitation of armament and Pacific problems or the important part that Japan played in that gathering. The entire chapter on Japan's diplomacy which appears in the new edition is devoted to the so-called Manchurian incident and recent discussions at Geneva. In order that readers of *The Review* may know what Japan previously thought of the League and the Washington Conference, we reproduce the following paragraphs from the 1931 edition of the Year Book, published apparently before the Japanese occupation of Mukden in September of that year,

> "The effect of Japan's participation in the World War is far more significant in its moral influence than in its material advantages. As a result of her prudent and dignified attitude and activities at the peace conference as one of the five principal Allied and Associated Powers, her international position has been so greatly enhanced that she has now attained full recognition as a World Power in dealing with not only Oriental questions but also purely European or American Affairs.
>
> "The World War, indeed, proved an epoch-making event in Japan's international relations. The most conspicuous of all its consequences was the active co-operation of the Japanese delegates to the League of Nations with the delegates of other Powers for the stabilization and promotion of peace in Europe. Not only as a leading Asiatic nation but also as one of the foremost World Powers, Japan has played, since the inception of the League, a most impartial and important role in the solution of the multifarious complicated problems of the European Continent. Further, as a result of the conclusion of the Versailles Peace Treaty, Japan's diplomatic relations with Germany and the pre-war friendly intercourse between the two nations have been resumed, attended by the gradual revival of their association, intellectual and otherwise.
>
> "A notable phase in the post-war developments of Japan's international relations is that, in a peaceful and liberty-loving spirit, she is doing her utmost to promote commercial and cultural relations with various countries, to cultivate new fields for her trade expansion which have hitherto been neglected."
>
> "Shortly after the termination of the World War, the aspiration and endeavors of American statesmen and thinkers were directed to secure a lasting peace of the world, particularly in the Pacific region.
>
> "In July, 1921, the American Government approached the Japanese Government with an inquiry as to whether it was agreeable to Japan to receive an invitation to take part in a conference to be held at Washington with a view to discussing, with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, the question of the limitation of armaments. It was suggested at the same time that the discussion should embrace the Pacific and Far Eastern problems which, in the opinion of the American Government, were closely related to that question. The object of the proposed conference tallying with its own desire, the Japanese Government at once replied in the affirmative, although it thought it more expedient, in order to facilitate its attainment, to define the nature and scope of the problems falling under the second category. The fact was duly brought to the knowledge of the American Government and an understanding regarding the matter was reached between the two. After these preliminaries, Japan participated in the conference which was formally convoked by the President of the United States on November 11, 1921, and whose session lasted till early in February, 1922."

WHAT'S BACK OF RENEWED TIBETAN ADVANCE INTO CHINGHAI?

ACCORDING to a recent report in the *Shun Pao* the Tibetan Dalai Lama is again on the war-path and is planning to resume an offensive into the Chinghai district of western Szechuen. The *Shun Pao* report charged Japanese intrigue in Tibet as being responsible for the situation and claimed that if the pending Tibetan drive succeeds, it probably will be followed by the creation of a new Tibetan Empire which will extend well into Chinese territory. Since the Chinese revolution, when Tibet became independent of China, the Dalai Lama's boundaries have been extended further and further into the western and northwestern provinces of China.

In 1912, at the time of the Chinese revolution, the Chinese garrison in Tibet, divided within itself between rebellious soldiers and reactionary officers, was driven out by the Tibetans. Later, when a Chinese army was prepared to re-establish Chinese authority in the territory, Britain intervened, preventing the entry of these Chinese troops into Tibet and securing the "independence" of the Lama kingdom under her protection. A treaty was entered into between Britain and Tibet, though the Chinese Government did not and has not recognized this agreement.

China, helpless before the military power of Britain, was unable to send troops to recover her authority in Tibet. When the situation was

favorable for the Tibetans, however, the latter began invading other Chinese territory, and bringing more and more of the country into their hands. In 1917 Tibetan troops invaded the districts of Mangkam, Traya, and Chamdo, and occupied Chinese territory as far east as the Yangtze River. In 1918 there was a truce (arranged by a British Consular officer), the Tibetans retaining the invaded territory. This truce, however, like others which have followed, lasted about long enough for the Tibetans to organize and consolidate their power in the occupied area, when there is a new advance. Last year the Tibetans extended their occupation still further east, into what was previously Szechuen territory, and northeast further into Chinghai (Koko-nor), approaching what was formerly Kansu country. A further advance is now anticipated.

It is curious that the Lama kingdom should have acquired such military power as it has in the past twenty years. Though it covers an enormous area, estimated as high as a million square miles, the population is probably not over four million at most. But military power today depends much less upon numbers than upon modern equipment and training. Chinese troops in these far districts are most archaic in arms and methods, while the Tibetans have the advantage of most modern training and equipment.

The main development of military power in Tibet has been since the British mission to Lhasa, under Sir Charles Bell, which visited the Lama capital and remained there practically throughout 1921. Following this (in Sir Charles' words), it was decided that Britain give the Tibetan "reasonable assistance in settlement and development of the country." As regards military power, measures were taken which enabled Sir Charles to say a few years later that Tibet's "military strength appears to be slowly increasing, but is hampered by shortage of funds, for the country is poor, and a large share of the revenue is alienated to the priests and nobility."

This alienation of funds to non-military uses was of course highly regrettable, from the militarists' viewpoint, but much could be and was being done by British training to improve the existent Tibetan army. There were British troops in Tibet, and their garrison occupying the fort at Gyantse (know as the "Trade Agents's escort") made it possible for Tibetan troops to receive British training without special importation of British officers for the purpose. David MacDonald, British Trade Agent in Tibet (now retired), in his excellent and informative account of "Twenty Years in Tibet," describes with commendable frankness this training of Tibetan troops:

> "It was feared in Lhasa that China....might be able to resume her former powers in Tibet, and to prevent this the Tibetan Government decided that some of their troops should be trained in modern methods of warfare. To this end, the permission of the Government of India having been obtained, batches of Tibetan soldiers, fifty at a time, with their officers, were sent down to Gyantse for training under the British and Indian officers of the Trade Agents' escort. With only a few intervals, Tibetan troops were being thus trained up to 1924," (the year before MacDonald's retirement).

An interesting detail showing the spread of the English language is given by Mr. MacDonald, who writes:

> "Most of the Tibetans learned a few words of Hindustani from their instructors, though all words of command were given in English. General Pereira, when he came through from China to India, via Lhasa, told me that he had been amazed to hear English words of command used by the Tibetan troops on the far-off Kham frontier....It must be mentioned that the Tibetans had adopted the British style of uniform."

With these British-trained troops against the archaic armies of China's far interior province, and with British consular officials to give assistance in diplomatic negotiations, there is no reason to doubt that "independent" Tibet will extend its power further and further east along the Yangtsze, and northeast towards the border of Kansu. Its final boundary line seems quite as uncertain as that of the "independent" state of "Manchukuo," with which indeed it appears to have much in common, though the language of command is English instead of Japanese. Since British military influence in Tibet has been predominant it is rather surprising to see the report in the *Shun Pao* alleging that the Japanese now have a hand in the Lama kingdom.

Canton Leaders Oppose Kuomintang National Congress

The Chinese newspapers state that Canton leaders in Shanghai have issued a circular telegram announcing their opposition to the recent decision reached at Nanking to call an extraordinary National Congress of the Kuomintang to decide the date for the enforcement of the Constitution Period.

The Cantonese leaders state that the most important issues facing the country to-day are to suppress the communists and to resist Japaanese aggression. At a time when the country is in the grip of a grave crisis, such a step is considered entirely unnecessary and likely to cause unnecessary misunderstandings on the part of the public, the Canton leaders claim.

It was stated in a telegram from Hongkong April 9 that 8,000 19th Route Army troops under General Tsai Ting-kai had arrived in eastern Kwangtung from Fukien.

Cantonese Delay Expedition to North

The proposed expeditionary army to the north to fight against the Japanese has not yet been organized owing to divergences of opinion among the military authorities. It was the original intention of General Chen Chi-tang and other Kwangsi generals to appoint General Tsai Ting-kai to lead the army to North China, but General Tsai has refused to accept the post, insisting that the appointment should be made by the Central Government and not by the Canton local authorities.

The Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in the Southwest at a meeting April 10 decided that a circular telegram should be issued announcing Canton's attitude towards General Chiang Kai-shek's presence in Kiangsi.

Chang Hsueh-liang and Family Depart for Europe

Former Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang together with his family and secretaries and advisers departed from Shanghai April 11 on the steamer *Conte Rosso* for Italy. Among those who are traveling with the former Marshal are Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Eldrige, W. H. Donald, adviser to Marshal Chang, Miss Chao, Marshal Chang's secretary, and four children of the Chang family, Dr. Read Calvert personal physician to the ex-Marshal, one Chinese nurse, one foreign nurse and servants. Count G. Ciano di Cortellazzo, Italian Minister to China, and Countess Ciano also sailed on the same boat. Dr. Calvert, a doctor of the Shanghai Sanitarium, will leave for America on furlough soon after the Marshal's arrival in Europe. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, was among those present to wish the ex-Marshal *bon voyage*.

Special Rates for Newspapers in Air-Mail

The Ministry of Communications has ordered a reduction of air-mail postage rate on newspapers commencing April 16. The new rate will be 15 cents per 50 grammes, irrespective of aerial districts, instead of the present rate of 15 cents per 20 grammes for each aerial district.

Japanese Start Offensive Along Great Wall

Engagements of a serious character took place along the Great Wall at the beginning of this week. A Japanese detachment, supported by the Hattori Brigade, took the offensive April 10 with the object of crossing the Great Wall into China Proper, the aim being to attack the flank and rear of 50,000 Chinese troops. The Japanese offensive was delivered at four points along the Great Wall, the object being among other things apparently to drive the Chinese beyond artillery range of the Great Wall. A War Office spokesman at Tokyo stated that the offensive was a purely local operation made necessary by the constant Chinese attacks on the Japanese positions.

Messages from Hsifengkow April 10 stated that fighting in that district had continued throughout the day. It was stated that the Chinese had been dislodged from their position at Sahochiao, then retook the lost ground and then were dislodged a second time. General Sung Cheh-yuan reported that the Japanese attacked on April 10 at Panchiakow west of Hsifengkow, using ten airplanes provided with machine guns. The infantry attacks were followed by infantry charges.

At Kupeikou the Japanese artillery also laid down a concentrated bombardment on the Chinese position inside the Pass. At the same time, a number of Japanese airplanes made a severe bombing raid on the Chinese position. At about ten o'clock the Japanese infantry made a bayonet charge against the Chinese forces. The Chinese remained silent until the Japanese were close up, when they opened fire with their machine-guns.

An official communique issued at Tokyo, April 11 reported that the Hattori Brigade had captured Linkow at seven o'clock that morning. The Chinese retreated to their second line of defense. Linkow is a pass leading from Jehol into Chihli province, a few miles northwest of Shanhaikuan.

Fighting was in progress simultaneously at Kupeikow, Hsifengkow, and Chiehlingkow passes April 11 as the Japanese and Manchukuo combined troops took the offensive. At Kupeikow, the most strategic pass connecting Jehol and China Proper, the Chinese were recently reinforced by a division.

The Chinese troops in the battle area are commanded as follows:—Kupeikow Front Army under General Wang I-che; Hsifengkow Front Army under General Sung Cheyuan; Lingkow Front Army under General Shang Chen: Luan River Front Army under General Ho Chu-kuo.

Chinwangtao—Probable Japanese Objective

A peculiar situation exists at Chinwangtao, where so-called Manchukuo troops peacefully entered the town, according to a *Rengo* report, on April 7, without encountering any opposition from the Chinese troops. Later reports stated that the Manchukuo government "disowned" the troops that had entered Chinwangtao, who were supposed to be under command of a descendant of Li Hung-chang. At any rate they were later driven out by Chinese troops. The truth of the situation probably is that the Japanese themselves are fomenting a situation in the Kailan mining neighborhood that might induce the owners of the Kailan mines to ask the Japanese for "protection"—which according to one Japanese telegram is what has already happened. In the meantime two British gunboats are lying at Chinwangtao. The Chinese claimed to have recaptured Shihmenchai, an important pass inside the Grent Wall, on the evening of April 9.

Sanguinary fighting also occurred at the Haiyangchen front during the latter part of last week.

Foreign reports from Chinwangtao reported fighting April 7 close to that seaport between Chinese and Manchukuo troops, the battle being staged very close to the camp of the United States 15th Infantry outside the city. The attack was launched by four battalions of the 3rd North-eastern Army under General Ho Chu-kuo, two battalions of the 32nd Army under General Shang Chen and 200 artillery units of the 117th Division under Lieut.-General Weng Chao-huan, of Woosung Fort fame.

General Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of the 29th Army at Hsifengkow, who recently tendered his resignation from the chairmanship of the Charhar provincial government, has received telegrams from both Lin Sen and Wang Ching-wei, urging him to reconsider his decision.

Japanese Claim Dolonor Occupied on April 3

A report in the bulletin issued by the Japanese Information Bureau at Tientsin on April 7 claimed that the city of Dolonor, gateway to Chahar province, was occupied by the Japanese forces on April 3. The Japanese military report stated the city was occupied by Japanese troops following an aerial bombardment. Some 30,000 Chinese troops which defended the city have since retreated in the direction of Kalgan. It was stated that large numbers of Chinese refugees from the Chahar-Jehol border areas were also flocking into Kalgan. As indicated in a discussion of the Dolonor situation in last week's issue of *The Review*, the Japanese occupation of this former Mongolian capital is of great importance strategically because it places Japan in a position to cut the overland trade-route between China and Outer-Mongolia and Soviet Russia.

Japanese Say They Will Drive Chinese South of Luan River

With the announced object of driving the Chinese troops south of the Luan River, the Japanese were advancing into Hopei province, April 12, with Luanchow, where the Mukden Railway crosses the river, as the objective.

Wounded Japanese Captain Praises Chinese Bravery

Captain Urushibara, a company commander of the Kawahara storm troop vanguard, and 58 other soldiers who were wounded in the Jehol campaign, arrived back in Japan at the beginning of this month. In an interview Captain Urushibara stated the Chinese force at Changshanyu (Kuepikow region) consisted of only one brigade, and even granting that they had the advantage of terrain, the Chinese put up such stubborn resistance that he could not help praise them.

Tang Said to Have Been Pardoned for Flight from Jehol

A "special" message to the *China Press* from Peiping April 8 stated that General Tang Yu-ling, ousted governor of Jehol, has been granted a pardon for his recent dereliction of duty in abandoning Jehol. The pardon came as the result of the good offices of his personal envoy, Li Sze-chun who had been pleading with the authorities for three weeks.

A place is said to have been fitted for General Tang to reorganize his remnant troops into one army, of which he has been appointed commander with his subordinates, Fu Chun and Wu Chun as brigadier-generals. General Tang was stated to have arrived at Kuyuan, Charhar, April 7 with his bodyguards and remnant troops.

Chinese "Bandits" Use Smoke Screen

One of the recent incidents in the fighting along the Chinese Eastern line was that so-called bandits surrounded a Japanese detachment under sub-lieutenant Kato, and practically wiped it out. The Chinese are stated to have been about ten to one and by the aid of a smoke screen prevented the Japanese from doing effective work with their airplanes.

China Purchases Italian War-Planes

The announcement of the early arrival in Shanghai of the Italian air-ace Mario Bernardi which was made in Rome on April 11 was followed by reports that China recently has placed orders in Italy for large numbers of war-planes. According to report the initial order was more than twenty scouters and bombers, including a trimotored super-bomber. Three Italian aviators who arrived in Shanghai recently are now stationed at the Hangchow Aviation School. The Italian planes are being purchased from the unexpended balance of the Italian share of the Boxer indemnity, the amount available being reported at approximately $10,000,000 silver. The aviation school which recently was transferred to Loyang, Honan province, is now being returned to Hangchow. It also was reported that the school in future will be directed by Dr. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Industry who recently returned from a world tour which included considerable time spent in Rome.

Powers May Call Attention to Boxer Protocol

A recent Chinese message from Peiping included a report that the Powers concerned are considering addressing identic notes to the Chinese and Japanese Governments calling their attention to the Protocol of 1901 which stipulates that no fighting shall take place along the Peiping-Mukden Railway. It is said that, although the Powers are not trying to prevent the Japanese forces from advancing further southward, they are very anxious to prevent fighting around Chinwangtao and along the railway.

Pictures by Wm. Stephen Wang, Chiang Kuang-tung, Y. S. Li, and Ni Hsi-ying of Tientsin.

The picture in the upper left corner shows part of the 44th Division on the way to reinforce Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan's army after the Hsifengkow battle. Upper right is a Chinese house after it had been airbombed by the Japanese. The body of one of the former inmates is shown in the foreground. Directly under the picture of the bombed house are some of the Chinese relief workers sent to the front from Peiping. The picture at the center on the left shows representatives of the Tientsin People's Association; left to right they are, Lo Lung-chi editor of *Social Welfare*, Yang Pao-ling, engineer, Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan and Wm. Stephen Wang editor of *Commercial Daily News*—the picture was taken on the Jehol front. In the center of the page are two Chinese troopers, members of the "big-sword-corps" which gave a good account of itself in the Hsifengkow battle. In the lower left corner is Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan, Chairman of Chahar and commander of the 29th Army. In the center at the bottom is the Ku-Pei-Kow pass, or Nan-Tien-Men-Gate, most advanced outpost held by Chinese troops. In the right corner at the bottom is a picture of Gen. Kuan Ling-chin, commander of the 25th Division who was wounded in the Ku-Pei-Kow battle with the Japanese.

General Chiang Resumes Operations Against Bandits in Kiangsi Province

General Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Nanchang from Kiukiang April 6 and shortly afterwords held a conference with Generals Liu Shih, Yang Hu-chen, Chang Fang, Ku Chu-tung, and Chiang Ting-wen, on bandit suppression operations.

With the return of General Chiang to Kiangsi the military command has again been centralized and steps are being taken to expedite the bandit-suppression campaign. General Chiang in a lectuae to the military commanders at Nanchang. April 10 declared that, before the country could concentrate its strength to ffght the Japanese, it was absolutely necessary first to wipe out the Communist menace in the rear.

Chinchi, eastern Kiangsi, which fell into the hands of the "Reds" last week, has been re-captured by the Government forces, according to a military despatch from the front. The outlaws in the neighborhood of Chinchi have been driven off.

A message from General Sun Lien-chung, Commander of the 26th Route Army, reports that 10,000 bandits attacked the city of Yunfeng, central Kiangsi. Fighting occurred continuously for four days. On the night of April 4 the Government forces launched a surprise attack and routed the outlaws. The 21st and 22nd "Red" armies attacking Sinkan, about 80 miles south-West of Nanchang, were also repulsed. The 8th "Red" army under Li Tien-chu is now surrounded by two Hunan divisions under Lieut.-Generals Wang Tung-yuan and Chen Kwang-chung.

It is anticipated that a decisive battle between the Government forces and the "Reds" will be fought shortly as the out laws, being on the verge on starvation in view of the economic blockade by the Government, have concentrated their main forces near Ihuang, Chungjen and Sinkan in central Kiangsi with the object of breaking through. Strong Government contingents have been detailed at Fuchow and Changshuchew, about 60 miles respectively south-east and south-west of Nanchang.

Belated News of Bandit Atrocities

Chinese telegrams from Nanking state that the government troops in Kiangsi sustained several serious reverses at the hands of the Communist-bandits during the past few months. On February 26 the government 52nd and 59th divisions were ambushed by the communists while advancing from Lo-ao. The commander of the 59th division, General Chen Shih-chi, was captured by the bandits and tortured to death while the commander of the 52nd division, General Li Ming, was seriously wounded and committed suicide rather than fall into the hands of the bandits. Two brigade commanders were seriously wounded and three regimental commanders were killed in action in addition to 12 battalion commanders.

The news of this serious reverse, which occurred more than seven weeks ago, was kept secret until April 4.

General Chiang Kai-shek will convene a five-province military conference at Nanchang to discuss measures for the effective maintenance of peace and order at the rear and for the suppression of communists and bandits in said provinces. General Liu Shih, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government, General Liu Cheng-hua, Commander of the 11th Route Army, General Liang Kwan-yin, Commander of the 32nd Division, and a number of other generals will attend the Conferrnce.

A recent Nanchang telegram stated that General Chiang Kai-shek had made up his mind to wipe out the Red menace in Kiangsi and will not leave that province until he had accomplished his task. General Chiang has sent an urgent telegram to General Chen Chi-tang instructing him to send an expeditionary army to Kiangsi immediately to join in a general Government offensive against the Red stronghold at Kwangchang.

It is understood that three Cantonese divisions are now on their way to Kiangsi and will be placed under the command of General Chiang Kai-shek.

On April 6 the Communists made an attempt to capture Changshu, but, before they reached that city, they were rounded up and routed by the Government forces. The report that the Government troops have suffered another defeat at the hands of the Communists is absolutely without foundation, a recent message in the *China Times* stated.

Reports in the Chinese Press agree that communists in Kiangsi have been extremely active during the past three months in spite of the presence of large government forces there.

The *Nanchang Daily News* states that in the campaign in Kiangsi during the past several months, the Communists lost about 30,000 men while the Government troops lost no less than 10.000 men. At Nanchang alone there are about three thousand wounded soldiers lying in different hospitals.

Girl of 19 Executed as Bandit Chief in Suiyuan Province

According to a Chinese telegram from Kueihua, capital of Suiyuan province, a nineteen-year-old girl was executed with four bandit leaders recently at Kueihua. The girl was captured by the troops of General Wang Chin-kuo after she had successfully held them at bay for several days.

Communists Again Active In Hupeh

The 25th Red Army and the 7th and 8th Red Divisions are again active in the vicinity of Huangan, in eastern Hupeh. These communist forces have occupied several villages and erected strong defence works. The military authorities at Hankow are sending a strong detachment of troops to Huangan to suppress the Red forces.

Communism at a Japanese Naval Station

The press ban concerning the arrest of three sailors attached to the Yokosuka (Japan) Naval Station for the violation of the public peace maintenance was lifted end of March. The three men are charged with communistic conspiracies aboard the battleships *Haruna*, *Nogoto* and *Yawashiro*. The three seamen have been held at the Naval Prison at Otsu, Uraga, near Yokosuka. On March 28 Naval Judge Obata completed the preliminary investigation of the case and found the three men guilty. Consequently, they were formally indicted and referred to a military court.

The Naval authorities discovered the conspiracy on September 2 last year. The leader of the three was apprehended in the act of trying to communize the seamen on the battleship by means of the cell system.

Heavy Sentences For Communists

Three Communists, Sadakichi Kato, Seigen Tanaka and his wife Hede Komiyama, have had their sentences confirmed by the Osaka Court of Appeal, namely, Kato 12 years' penal servitude and six years for the other two. Kato used a revolver in resisting arrest.

Tatsuji Fuse, a well known Japanese radical lawyer, has been struck off the rolls by the Tokyo Supreme Court as a result of his sentence of three months' imprisonment for publishing a treatise entitled "The Law Courts and the Communist Trials."

Wang Ching-Wei Gives Views On Campaign For Civil Liberties

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C., at Nanking April 6 Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, brought up for discussion three important proposals submitted by Madame Sun Yat-sen and other representatives of the China League for Civil Rights urging respectively (1) the liberation of all political prisoners, (2) assurance to the people of the liberties of speech, of publication, and of formation of associations, and (3) repeal of special criminal laws (particularly, the so-called Law governing Emergency Punishment of Crimes Endangering the State) While generally favoring the proposals, Mr. Wang pointed out that indiscriminate measures were likely to affect the innocent, and suggested therefore that Communists who were either directly or indirectly involved in military activities against the Government should be tried by the Military Courts but that those accused merely of ordinary acts of violence should be tried by the Civil Courts.

A Kuomintang spokesman recently intimated that unless the Communists abandoned their policy of terrorism and armed violence, to concede the demand to protect their so-called "liberties" would be to protect their liberty of massacre, of incendiarism and of endangering the very existence of the State.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen Visits Noulens Couple in Prison

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, accompanied by Yang Chien and several other members of the China League for Civil Rights, proceeded from Shanghai to the Kiangsu First Prison at Nanking April 5 to visit Mr. and Mrs. Noulens, the Communists who are serving a life term. Madame Sun inquired of the prisoners regarding their prison life and was informed that every convenience was accorded them by the Authorities.

Japan's Diplomacy After Quitting the League

(By the Review's Tokyo Correspondent)

(Translations from various Japanese publications)

Japan's Future Diplomacy Resuscitated Instead of Isolated

(Tokyo Asahi, March 28)

THE diplomacy of the country after her relinquishing membership of the League is called in some quarters an isolated diplomacy. Nothing could be further from truth. In the absence of the League of Nations as a medium for international connections, direct touch with countries beyond the sea cannot but grow in importance. Neither America nor Russia, which stand outside the League, experiences solitary diplomacy. We have left far behind the age when people had only coaches and sailing vessels as means of transportation, and have entered the period of airplanes; countries thousands of miles away are neighboring provinces in the eyes of the people today. Even such a country as America which enjoys rich natural resources has been given an object lesson that the inactivity of its foreign trade brings insurmountable hardships to bear upon the whole nation. All clearly understand that the Manchurian question continues to exist even after Japan's withdrawal from the League and that the country will be held responsible as heretofore for the great work of promoting the world peace establishment. The only notable development at this juncture is the fact that by forsaking the League of Nations Japan's inactive diplomacy will be exposed to the tense atmosphere of renovation. If we really mean to turn the withdrawal to account the timely resuscitation of the sleeping diplomacy of the country must never be made light of.

* * *

The road along which the nation should advance is clearly shown in the Imperial Rescript issued upon parting with the League. In spite of the firm conviction that the nation has done its very best as an important League member in contributing toward the cause of world peace establishment, yet, frankly, there was a shade of anxiety during the Geneva sittings as to the outcome of the conference. This apprehension however has completely been removed, and the people's minds have been settled so that it now looks forward to the future of the country with perfect composure.

No thinking persons dare to assert that the withdrawal marks a termination of affairs. Far from it, for there is every possibility of the affairs making a serious turn. The reason why the people keep such an adamant docility is that by cutting the yoke of the League the country has emerged into the field of independent diplomacy where there is but one way to follow and that is to carry into practice without any regard to others the country's own established policy. The time is now with us when determined diplomatic advances should be made along the path of justice.

As has been mentioned above this phenomenal junction of the Japanese diplomacy is richly fraught with grave consequences such as the opening of a consultative committee's meeting in Geneva, its taking up the question of placing a ban on the arms exportation, the possibility of smaller nations proposing to effect economic punishment and recalling their diplomatic representatives, and the unfavorable turn of the mandate question. Practically all these questions are left in the state of suspense, they are hidden in an ominous lull. What has been done cannot be undone; before the mound of piled up diplomatic questions of importance the only thing on which the country's future depends is the attitude of the people—well-preparedness of the people.

Firm Determination to Tide Over the Difficulty Essential

(By the Foreign Ministry, Tokyo Asahi)

Immediately after getting the notice of the country's withdrawal from the League, Foreign Minister Count Uchida remarked to the following effect: "Before I joined the Cabinet as Foreign Minister I served the S. M. R. as its president, and I cannot but feel the gravity of my responsibility the more at this time when actual withdrawal has been effected. Hardships have not been overcome, but confront us. The withdrawal is the natural culmination of affairs and not the product of studied manipulations. I am fully determined to deal with the difficult situations with the utmost of my efforts. Japan's future diplomatic policy will make no fundamental change, ever following the course established by the preceding Ministry. The diplomatic path of our country is heaped up with obstacles, for there lies before everything else the knotty problem of how to improve Sino-Japanese relations. Until and unless this cancer is healed there is no hope of introducing peace in the East and thereby establishing the peace of the world. This is why I look earnestly for thorough cooperation between the Government and people.

"To steer the ship of 'righteous diplomacy' over high seas is my motto. In so far as the Manchurian question is concerned Japan has but one road to follow. The sound development of the new state will set a good example to China. Under the circumstances people must realize the ever-growing responsibility heaped upon their shoulders, and be prepared to attack at national difficulties in perfect harmony."

Combined British and American Fleet Unable to Defeat Japanese Navy

(By Col. Ishihara, Osaka Mainichi, March 28)

"The day will come when the League of Nations will despatch a special delegate to Hsinking to apologize for the injustice just done to Manchukuo," predicted Colonel Kanji Ishihara, member of the Japanese delegation headed by Yosuke Matsuoka.

Colonel Ishihara, together with Lieut.-Colonel Yuitsu Tsuchihoshi, entrained at Shimonoseki Sunday morning, passed Osaka in the evening, and arrived at Tokyo Monday morning, completing the long journey from Geneva.

Commenting on the talk of national crisis and "momentous period," especially the possibility of grave effects of Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, Colonel Ishihara firmly declared that if the Japanese as a nation had the unswerving determination to adhere with righteousness to the end, nothing would matter in the world because "we are prepared" not to allow the powers to raise even a finger against Japan.

"The nation should know that naval experts of one country whom I met at Geneva commented that even the combined fleets of Great Britain and the United States would not be able to vanquish the Imperial Japanese Navy," he said.

The Colonel explained that the present clash between Japan and the League of Nations was really between the United States and Japan after all.

Towards Far Eastern Peace League

(By Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, M. P., Keizai Orai)

1. Japan's international standpoint has undergone a sudden change with her withdrawal from the League and her army's approaching China Proper as its turning point. In view of Great Britain's placing a ban on arms export, unfavorable turn of American sentiment, and Russia's seriously taking up affairs of the Far East, we cannot but feel being placed in a position to quit the hereditary optimistic idea that there would be no nation which would entertain an idea of waging war against our country. If things continue to go on as they are, it is not too much to predict that the outbreak of a war between Japan and the rest of the world will be inevitable in two or three years if not within the present year.

I am not sure that the people in Japan hope for an outbreak of war. Even though they quite well understand the meaning of "reducing the country into ashes" declared by the Foreign Minister and "sipping thin gruel in contentment in time of national crisis" cried out by the War Minister, they are still reluctant to allow their beloved country to be converted into ashes.

It is said that if only Jehol Province has been subdued, no further advance beyond the Great Wall may be made by the Imperial army, but in the most unlikely event of its threatening to move further south, there is no knowing that a new international situation will not develop.

Our relations with Britain, America and Russia will see no change after our withdrawal from the League: even though the new American Government will refrain from resorting to Stimsonian policies of open attack against Japan and the whole country will be engrossed in the restoration of financial normalcy, thereby being unable to dabble in Chinese affairs; such British notables as MacDonald and Simon being ardent supporters of the League of Nations. Great Britain will never fail to catch hold of every chance to restrain Japan irrespective of her being affiliated with the institution or not.

People may regard the break with the League as affording a chance for the country to behave just as she pleases, but since the country is closely related with the

rest of the world it is anything but possible that she sever connection with the overseas countries. If she insists on doing so she would be obliged to slip down from the rank of one of the world's greatest Powers.

None doubt but that Japan can by no means concede a step in so far as her Manchurian policy is concerned. Yet, it is not the Manchurian question alone that chased up the country to an isolated position. The laying out of our future diplomatic schedule must start from this point in view.

2. The views between the League and our country in regard to the question of Manchukuo were widely different, the former maintaining that peace in the Orient will never be guaranteed by the independence of Manchukuo while the latter makes it its national policy to enforce peace in the Orient by means of recognizing the independence of Manchukuo. This difference in viewpoint was the basic cause of dispute between Japan and the League. Hence naturally Japan is determined to part company with the League to see whether she was right in her contention. Consequently, the national policy of our country must be directed toward fostering and developing the infant state before the eyes of the world.

Fundamentally speaking Japan's special position in Manchuria was recognized by Powers like Britain, France and America even before the World War. The recent discussions on the question focused on formalities, as is evidenced by the League's and Stimson doctrine's attempt toward seeking harmony between the League Covenant, the Anti War Pact and the Manchurian incident. Both the League and America are desirous of washing their hands of the troublesome Manchurian question if only the said harmony can be effected, and they unite to say, "What has been done cannot be undone, but would that Japan had acted more wisely." Now the Manchurian question has so developed that there is no way left for us to choose save one straight road. By this I do not mean, however, that Japan ought to make a reckless headway at the expense of the country's international situation. Here I have to repeat that the Manchurian question is not the sole cause of Japan's isolation nor the whole of the Japanese diplomacy. Mature consideration is necessary before we decide to attempt a wholesale drive against the rest of the world.

3. As long as Manchukuo exists the withdrawal of Japan from the League cannot put an end to the question. Unless the 30,000,000, people of Manchukuo unite from the bottom of their heart to cooperate with Japan in the work of building up the state and unless the government respect customs and manners of the inhabitants to ensure them contentment, no healthful growth of the new state can be hoped for. In view of this contention it is imperative that the new state should take it its established diplomacy to cooperate with the neigboring countries of Russia and China. To force Japan's own diplomacy upon the new state would in the long run prove detrimental to our country. It is unthinkable that Manchukuo can bear the oppression of 150,000,000 Slavs and 300,000,000 Chinese: even from viewpoint of maintaining public peace the amicable relations with the two neigboring countries are of paramount importance.

In spite of the obvious fact that in this way the peace of the East largely depends on the Manchukuo-Russian and Manchukuo-Chinese relations, due attention on our part seems to be lacking in this direction. While we are absorbed in the League question, situations may develop in such a way that China may shake hands with Soviet Russia behind the back of the new state, causing anxiety to the young nation.

As regards Russia we may admit that she has followed quite a patient diplomacy though not without a reason. But, unreserved observation of the Russian view of Manchukuo's independence cannot fall outside the following conclusion. Russia is skeptical about Japan's attitude and entertains some doubt about the new state. The Far Eastern policy of both countries is accordingly built up on this supposition, as is evidenced by her non-recognition principle of Manchukuo and reestablishment of her relations with China. For such adverse culminations our sleeping diplomacy is to be held responsible to a great extent. It, indeed, would have been an easy matter to induce Russia to come over to our side half a year ago. The Government can never escape being criticized as having had no fixed Russian policy, seeing that it studiously pressed China's hand upon that of Russia and invited the anti-Japanese attitude of the Moscow Government.

4. As in the past there is little prospect of peace establishment over the Pacific except by the realization on both Japanese and American sides that so long as the Pacific question is vital to both there is no brewing war between them. Although the public opinion of America prevents her going to war with Japan because of Manchukuo's independence and expedition into Jehol, yet she is afraid lest the balance of power on the east and west coasts of the Pacific may eventually be lost. It is therefore conceivable that in case Japanese troops flow into the Peiping-Tientsin district the Oriental Fleet of America would leave the Philippine Islands to enter a port facing the China Sea.

5. On March 5 the Chinese Minister to Tokyo left the Capital and thus further clarified the country's attitude against Japan. In the event of the Jehol front extending further south the struggle must last pretty long. In view however of the absence of Powers willing to lend a helping hand to China in her fight with Japan, the engagement would be sure to end in or favor. What I am concerned about is not the outcome of the warfare but the method with which to have the resultant situation well in hand.

6. Reactionaries are pleased to see the country stand isolated, but I am desirous of its emerging from such a state at the earliest possible opportunity. We understand the Government is ready to cooperate in the peace works with other Powers and endeavor to improve relations with Britain, America, Russia and China, but this could not be effected without a national policy to break the deadlock diplomacy of the country and seek world understanding. Without this fundamental policy the attempt would end in mere words.

The question of the Asiatic league now in vogue may mean the establishment of a union of Asiatic nations in defiance of Europe and America. The question facing us, however, is how to cooperate with China; without China's cooperation the League is nothing more than a signboard. It is not an ism nor theory but actual movement that can save the diplomacy of the country. The first step to this is the enhancement of cooperation with China and readjustment of relations with Russia.

To guide and develop Manchukuo is Japan's immediate concern, and she will be satisfied to see it stabilized. It is therefore most imperative that she makes clear her attitude that she has no territorial ambition in China Proper and in the direction of Siberia. No doubt it is difficult to induce China to promptly recognize Manchukuo, yet it is not necessarily a hard task to realize Sino-Japanese cooperation if only Japan is ready to join the Powers' work of founding a strong central government and is willing to offer financial assistance for same, all in order to save the country of China from the present state of chaos. With reference to Japan-American relations we may safely assert that they have gone as far as they can. The fact that there is no arbitration treaty or the like between America and Japan is regrettable because it suggests that there is a possibility of having recourse to arms in solving disputes. Japan should be prepared to conclude such a treaty with America in the not distant future.

$100,000 for Air Defense of Peiping

A group of representatives of various public bodies in Peiping called on General Ho Ying-ching, acting chairman of the Peiping Branch Military Council April 5 and handed to him a check for $100,000 to be used for the air defense of Peiping.

Hu Wen-hu, a wealthy overseas Chinese merchant in the Straits Settlements, remitted $10,000 to General Ho Ying-ching to be used for the encouragement of Chinese troops at the front.

Sing-song girls in Nanking have made plans for a series of entertainments, the proceeds of which are to be used for the purchase of a fighting 'plane to be named, "The Sing Song Girl."

Shanghai-Sungkiang Highway Is Opened to Traffic

The newly-completed Shanghai-Sungkiang Motor Highway, constructed by the Reconstruction Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, will be formally opened to traffic today, April 15. Construction of the new Road had been in progress for a considerable time and was just completed last week. The first person to travel over this highway was Gen. Niu Yung-chien, Vice-President of Examination Yuan, who went to Sungkiang on April 7 in his own motor car and returned to Shanghai on the same day.

The Land of Heart's Desire

BY FLORA BELLE JAN

SHE had worked for Chicago newspapers and dreamed of a penthouse on Michigan Avenue, but one day she came to Kaifeng. She found a walled city of 300,000 pulses (they could not be reckoned souls, for many reasons). At the East gate she looked out upon vast burial grounds which had once been the gardens of the rich. Riding a donkey from the North to the West gate she passed deep, undulating sand dunes bordering numerous peanut farms. Once the animal stumbled, and the rider, upon untangling herself from the brush and weeds, found the pockets of her knickers full of yellow soil. In late afternoon, the sun casting its light on the sand gave the air a golden haze, and the girl on the donkey could be the sole wanderer in a seemingly uninhabited desert. At the South gate she discovered the post-office, scene of frequent wrangles between clerk and customer, the red foreign houses, homes of missionaries, the China Inland Mission Hospital, and Honan University's Agricultural School. From this point she followed Chung Shan Road to the Dragon Throne, the Sung Emperors' seat of power, which would have filled a historian with wonder and admiration but struck her as a meaningless relic of a dead past. Toward the east she found Honan University, which ten years before had been a preparatory school.

With a few exceptions, the city streets had an air of casual ceaseless, and futile industry. In the doorway of one mud hut a frail mother suckled a frailer infant; within two feet of her a grimy breadman sold buns each at a hundred cash; within arm's length of him a carpenter planed splinters off a coffin; and within the space where the carpenter's sawdust was flying a necromancer set auspicious days for weddings and funerals. Dwellings were so tiny that families used the street for laundry, kitchen, and stable. At every hour of the day men, women and children were seen eating bowls of congee or noodles as their breakfast, lunch, or supper. It was often disconcerting to see human beings performing natural functions with utter lack of privacy. A woman gave birth to a child with the curtains undrawn and a crowd outside her window.

A Chinese girl returns to her "native" land Flora Belle Jan—born in Fresno, California, educated at the University of Chicago is now back in China as the wife of a university professor and also is a teacher herself in the same university. While in America, Miss Jan worked on newspapers in California and Chicago, did costume-modeling in an art school, wrote detective stories and finally was a stenographer for a missionary society, and a member of a poetry club. The picture was taken on the Midway, Chicago.

The glamor of the local scene was everywhere obscured by the overpowering dirt. A small girl's embroidered bonnet failed to score in the proximity of skin disease. A parade of coolies bearing gifts to a bride was disturbing because of the dust and flies covering the unwrapped cakes. A funeral, with its blood-curdling wails and rigor mortis blues, might have been a good study in barbaric trappings had the spectator not been acutely conscious of the grief-stricken husband's imperative need of a handkerchief. A blind beggar who deserved pity evoked laughter because his hat sprouted gray-green moss.

Soot-covered draymen pushing 1200-pound loads in wheelbarrows were the most painful of all sights. To her they represented the tragedy of Honan, perhaps of all China—the physical enslavement of mortals who had a right to happiness. She watched them daily as she passed them in her ricksha—middle-aged and young men, their skins browned by life-long exposure, their muscles whipped into steel by life-long toil. But she shaded her eyes from the old and sickly, whose muscles were broken cords. Their bodies swayed unevenly from side to side, carried by the momentum of their unbearable loads. Their arms strained to keep the handles of the cart balanced. Their eyes almost leaped out of their sockets, so intensely did they keep to the road. Not once for long stretches could they be seen to rest. On a ten-mile journey on a hot day a man could die of heart failure with a cart on his hands.

As the honored guest at a relative's dinner table, she saw in practice a peculiar Honan custom. When every one was seated, the cook appeared in the doorway, dangling a live fish. Her hostess beseeched her to indicate her favorite style of cooking. She had observed that youth must step aside for age, so she asked a toothless lady to make a choice. Later the fish came back in two plates, one-half fried and the other steamed. The stomach of the fish faced the guest of honor, so that she could pick the best meat.

The women bristled with curiosity as she ate. They examined her pearl ear-drops, her crepe romaine frock, her high-heeled sandals, and finally her face. "Then one of them exclaimed, "Is it possible to have eaten American food and still look like a Chinese!"

She learned a superstition of restaurateurs one day at a formal luncheon. While the guests were eating melon seeds and hors d'oeuvres she heard scampering of small feet under the table. She looked and saw three large rats. Excitedly she whispered this to a fellow guest, who calmly remarked, "Oh yes, they are numerous. The proprietor dares not kill them for they are said to bring prosperity." In constant dread that the vermin would climb up her legs, she propped them up under her chair.

Impact with the local mind came with the acquisition of a woman servant, one of those uncouth creatures with bound feet and dusty hair. There seemed to be a catalogue of duties which she would not perform, such as washing on cold days, emptying spittoons (without which Chinese houses could not operate), pouring bath water, and making beds. When visitors came, she sat and talked with them familiarly, as if they were calling on her. Once, when her mistress wore a beret exposing one side of her hair, in American co-ed fashion, she commented, "Your hat doesn't cover all of your head!"

Unkempt as these amahs were, it was often difficult to distinguish between them and their female employers. Their interests, manners and speech, and even their clothes (when at home) were similar. Family inheritance probably determined their positions, but often it was accident of fate. One amah's husband was an army captain, but he went to war and did not come back.

Contact with carpenters demonstrated to her that there is a certain quality in the Kaifeng mind which makes it unteachable and impervious to reason. She ordered a cabinet with a closet on one side and six drawers on the other, painted light brown. One day she found at her door a monstrous looking object in muddy green with a heavy pagoda top. When she demanded an explanation from the carpenter, he said there was no practical difference between green and brown; he used one color because he did not have the other. Since both the top and the color were objectionable, however, he was willing to change them. A week later the cabinet reappeared, minus the pagoda head partly

denuded of its green, but painted over in canary yellow. With profound nostalgia she remembered the artistic wardrobes she had seen in Chicago's Loop and wondered why it was her fate to order furniture in Kaifeng.

She used to go into a Michigan avenue shop and walk out in a gown which fitted perfectly. But in this Chinese city there were no dress shops. After hiring a tailor she started a labor war and learned about Kaifeng racketeers. This was the way it happened: She ordered a silk padded gown to be made like a summer dress in the Shanghai style. When finished, the heavy gown was exactly the same size as the light one, with no allowance for the thickness. The tailor was surprised that it was too tight. After that he made six garments, all of which had alterations. The climax came when he promised to finish, within four days, a black satin dress lined with wool. He held the material for a month, sewed it half-way, then went home for Chinese New Year's. When he returned, he said work on it would require six more days. His patient customer requested the return of the goods. Before she could find another dressmaker, he had told all the tailors in town to boycott this foreign devil whose unreasonable fastidiousness brought hell on earth. A cousin offered to give the unfinished dress as her own to her sartorial robot. The minute the thing struck his eyes he cringed with fear. "Take it away!" he cried. "It is not yours. Its owner curses people in a foreign tongue. If I finish it, all the tailors in the city will beat me up and ruin me!" The cousin calmed his fears and promised him secrecy and protection from financial loss or violence. He finished the gown. If this should become known, this story may have an unpleasant sequel.

With the acceptance of a teaching position at the university, she learned about campus life in Honan. The students had the modern's contempt for religious teaching and waning interest in the Chinese classics. But in their passive attitude toward learning they belonged to the middle ages. Instead of exploring independently for facts, they hoped to encounter them in lectures. They believed that contemporary English literature was more difficult to understand than Chaucer or Shakespeare. But after two months of lectures on British and American slang and colloquialisms, they were overjoyed to find that they could read with intelligence modern magazines like the *Atlantic Monthly*. They were no longer passive but sought acquaintance with recent western literature as if drawn by a magnet. At their own initiative they made Chinese translations of English plays, asking their instructor for explanations of strange idioms. Instead of facing boredom and listlessness in her classes, she saw daily evidence of enthusiasm and activity.

The forty girl students and the 900 college men lived in two separate worlds. On this campus there were nothing like the American Saturday night dances, the Wednesday night dates, or four o'clock teas. Most of the men were married to country girls chosen by their parents and seemed to have lost all interest in women. The did, however, give all the co-eds nicknames. Only in this way did they betray any consciousness of the fact that the girls existed. The co-eds, on the other hand, thought the men too insignificant. One of their ambitions was to marry a modern man with an advanced degree and a good position. In attaining this end courses in beauty culture and domestic science would have improved their technique.

Kaifeng, March 25, 1933.

Hongkew Park Victims Meet at Tokyo and Yokohama Railway Stations

The surviving victims of the Hongkew Park (Shanghai) bomb outrage of April 29, last year, met at the Yokohama railway station April 5 and at the Tokyo railway station the following morning. M. Shigemitsu, Ex-Japanese Minister to China, arrived at Yokohama railway station where Vice Admiral Nomura, the then Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Japanese Fleet at the time of the Shanghai incident, who was the co-victim with Mr. Shigemitsu, and present Commander of Yokohama Admiralty Port, was among the official representatives who welcomed Mr. Shigemitsu. When Mr. Shigemitsu arrived at the Tokyo station, Lieut.-General K. Uyeda, who had commanded the 9th Division in the suburbs of Shanghai and another victim in the same bombing incident, welcomed him.

Mr. Shigemitsu later drove to the Imperial Palace where the Emperor received him.

Mayor Wu Opposes Foreign Municipality on Factory Inspection

General Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, in a recent interview with a representative of the *Central News Agency*, explained his views on the factory inspection question raised by the Shanghai Municipal Council. Mayor Wu takes the attitude that China has jurisdiction over the Settlement and the Chinese residents of the Settlement have the duty of observing the laws of their country as do their brothers living in extra-Settlement territory. The Settlement authorities cannot, he says, take the Settlement Chinese out of the sphere of China's jurisdiction by restraining them from observing the laws of their government; furthermore, the right to execute China's laws belongs to the Chinese Government and the S.M.C.'s attempt to conduct factory inspection in the Settlement constitutes an attempt on part of the Settlement authorities to seize the right of executing China's laws.

The Chinese Government, he says, is determined not to abandon the right of factory inspection; however, with a view to effecting an early enforcement of the inspection regulations, the Chinese authorities are ready to negotiate with the Settlement authorities so that suitable arrangements can be concluded for factory inspection in accordance with the Central Government's orders and instructions.

Chinese Catholics to Pay Homage to Rome

According to a report in the *Shun Pao* on April 8, the Chinese Catholic Delegation to Rome, organized and headed by Lo Pa-hung, a well-known Chinese Catholic priest, will leave for Rome on May 12. The delegation will include Catholic representatives from Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai and other cities. According to the present schedule, the party is expected to arrive at Rome on June 5 and will visit the Vatican and pay homage to the Pope. Mr. Lo, a native of Shanghai, has been prominent in the affairs of the Catholic Mission in China. He has been holding several important posts in the Catholic organizations, being president of the Sacred Heart Hospital, president of the Union of the Catholic Action at Shanghai and director of the Central Hospital at Peiping. He visited Rome in 1926 and was received and decorated by the Pope. In the following year, he attended the International Catholic Conference held at Chicago in U. S. A., as the Chinese delegate. Besides being honored by the Pope, he has also been knighted by the French and Belgian Governments. In his lay activities, he is considered as one of great industrialists in Shanghai and is chiefly identified with the Chinese Electric Power Company, of which he has been managing-director for many years.

Szechuen Is Bankrupt and Plagued by Bandits

Telegrams in the Chinese newspapers from Chungking state that as a result of the recent civil war in Szechuen the province has been plunged into a state of bankruptcy. Most of the districts have been devastated by war, land is laying waste, and the farmers are rendered homeless. Unless effective relief measures are worked out immediately there is no hope of a spring harvest in the province, and there is every likelihood that Szechuen may soon experience a famine as disastrous as the one now sweeping over Shensi.

Aside from the war, the people in the south are suffering from banditry. Liu Po-chen and Ma Kun-shan, both former military commanders in Szechuen, have now turned into bandits. They have gathered together about three thousand men and are plundering and kidnapping in southern Szechuen. These bandits have now joined the Communist forces under Ho Lung from western Hupeh. These outlaws are extremely active in south-eastern Szechuen and their influence is gradually growing in spite of the suppression campaign of the Szechuen provincial forces.

Szechuen General to Issue New Loan

General Liu Hsiang, Commander of the 21st Army, in Szechuen, has decided to float a new loan of $5,000,000 in the territory under his control, to be known as the "tobacco and wine loan." The money will be used for military expenditure. The Chungking *Daily News says* this is not the first time that an individual army has raised loans among the people.

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Mr. Yoshizawa's Mission and Sino-Japanese Rapprochement

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

SHANGHAI has been graced by the visit of no less a personage than Kenkichi Yoshizawa, a Japanese veteran diplomat and a noted old "China hand." Possibly because of the latter reason, he has been sent by his government to China with a secret mission "to pave the way for direct negotiations by private talks with influential Chinese." With his past experience in dealing with the Sino-Japanese problems including the settlement of the Tsinan Incident, coupled with his wide acquaintance in Chinese officialdom, his qualifications, it must be said, leave nothing to be desired, and bid fair to the success of his mission.

Although Mr. Yoshizawa has for some time represented his government in different diplomatic capacities in this country, his name, however, has not been very much known to the Chinese people until after the Japanese invasion in Manchuria. After the Chinese government placed the Manchurian case with the League of Nations, he was appointed by the Japanese government the chief delegate entrusted with the momentous task of defending the Japanese cause at Geneva. Although he is not as eloquent and versatile as his successor, Mr. Matusoka, he, however, was successful in beguiling the League by holding out empty promises and dwelling on distorted facts, so that the Japanese militarists at home could have enough time at their disposal to accomplish their work of conquering the whole of Manchuria. For this meritorous service, he was given the portfolio of foreign minister in the late Inukai cabinet.

The part played by this veteran diplomat at Geneva may be recalled with interest. His repeated promises that Japan would withdraw her troops to the Railway Zone as soon as the safety of Japanese lives and property was assured were never carried out. His five basic principles, on the basis of which he insisted that the Chinese and Japanese should open direct negotiations without the intervention of any third party, were a subject of protracted debates between the Chinese and Japanese delegates. Finally in order to gain time to enable the Japanese militarists to consolidate their positions in Manchuria, he suggested that a commission should be sent to the spot under the auspices of the League to gather unbiased information on the situation. In acting upon this suggestion, a Commission of Enquiry headed by Lord Lytton were sent to Manchuria, but their report was rejected by the Japanese government.

The Object of the Visit

With these backgrounds in view, one can not help doubting that his present trip is merely a personal one chiefly for sightseeing. If he wants to give his eyes a treat, he should not leave the country which will soon be at its best with cherry blossoms. Why should he take a tedious journey to China where he can see nothing beautiful but the scenes of a "disorganized state," and where he can not expect warm receptions? If he does not want to sell his ideas of direct negotiations, why should he wish to meet some of the important officials of the Chinese government? Obviously this is not the ideal time for him to renew friendship with his Chinese political friends, when the relations between China and Japan are anything but friendly.

It is a strange coincidence that Mr. Yoshizawa should start his trip several days after the returning of Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China. The Chinese public have already entertained a suspicion over the motive prompting the return of Mr. Ariyoshi after he had had several interviews with Gen. Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Japan; and their suspicion has naturally increased several fold at learning the news of the visit of Mr. Yoshizawa. It is reported that Mr. Yoshizawa's mission has the support of Mr. Shidehara, former Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and other Japanese diplomats who are in favor of a settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict through diplomatic channels, although the approach of direct negotiations has been considered as premature by Count Uchida, the present Foreign Minister, and Mr. Ariyoshi.

That Japan is very anxious to seek a "new path" out of the present impasse can not be gainsaid. Financially, she is at the end of her rope and can not afford to let the present deadlocked situation drag on indefinitely without bringing disastrous consequences to the conqueror and the conquered alike. Her military budget has been mounting higher every day, and is already being considered as the biggest of its kind in Japanese history. Manchuria, although rich in natural resources and fertile in soil, can not immediately produce something to repay the cost of the Japanese military adventure. China, with the growth of nationalistic sentiments, can not be cowered down by force, while Japan, in face of financial distress, is far from being in a position to conquer the whole of China. With Manchuria and Jehol safely tucked in her pocket and with a powerful military machine at her back, she is in a very advantageous position to talk peace with China.

Moreover, in order to bring further discredit to the League of Nations from which she has withdrawn and against which she has a bitter grudge, Japan must carry out her wish by inducing China to patch up their differences directly without the intervention of any third party. Furthermore, after divorcing from the League, her position in the family of nations is very much isolated. In order to be the master of this hemisphere, she has now been propagating the idea of a Pan-Asiatic Movement and a League of Nations of the Far East. She can not realize her wish without first securing the cooperation of China and Chinese people.

What Japan Offers

These being understood, Mr. Yoshizawa's mission, therefore, can not be merely a private and personal affair. What he has up his slevees is a matter of conjecture. Wild rumors are current as to the formula which he has in his pocket. According to one report, it is said that he is seeking the concurrence of Chinese government leaders to base direct negotiations on the five basic principles which he has suggested to the League of Nations during his tenure of office as chief Japanese delegate at Geneva. With regard to these five basic principles, they have been long known to the world, and were rejected by the Chinese, because their acceptance would be tantamount to the endorsement of Japan's illegal claims as provided in the Twenty-one Demands.

In line with the above principles but more specific in points, Mr. Yoshizawa, says a second report, holds out the promise to the Chinese government of the dissolution of "Manchukuo" on the condition that Manchuria should be governed by Henry Pu-yi with the appointment of the Chinese government for three years during which the Chinese government should pay to the Japanese government a fixed sum every year, and after which a successor to Henry Pu-yi can be appointed by the Chinese government with the Japanese consent; that all enterprises in Manchuria should be jointly owned and managed by the Chinese and Japanese; and that the Chinese government should recognize all the Japanese treaty rights in Manchuria.

A third report has it that Mr. Yoshizawa will approach the Chinese government with the proposition that Japan will help China in abolishing all the unequal treaties in return for China's recognition of "Manchuria." One fails to see what good China can derive from the abolition of unequal treaties, if Manchuria and Jehol are permanently detached from China. Moreover, Japanese promises can not be accepted at their face value.

Whether there is any truth in these various reports, can not be told. In view of the insistance, on the part of the Chinese government, of the returning of Manchuria, we are inclined to believe that Japan, in order to liquidate all the Sino-Japanese problems, is likely to allow the Chinese government to exercise some superficial sovereignty over Manchuria, thereby saving China's "face." Therefore, on the surface, the formula embodied in the second report is not altogether unpalatable to the Chinese, and may be the very one which Mr. Yoshizawa has in his pocket.

The recent developments clearly point out that the rapprochement between the Chinese and Japanese government is not far off. Instead of proceeding to

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North China to take control of the northern military situation, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has gone to Nanchang, Kiangsi, to resume the command of directing the operations against the red—bandits. If there is not any preliminary understanding reached between the Chinese and Japanese governments as to the future course to be taken, Gen. Chiang would not be so much at ease as to leave the political affairs in North China in the hands of his subordinates.

The leading officials of the Chinese government may be right in their conviction to accept the Japanese peace proposal, but they should conduct their negotiations in an open manner. Secret diplomacy has long been a cause of dissatisfaction among the Chinese people, and can no longer be countenanced by the people of the present time. The situation has already come to such a pass that the public suspicion can not be disspelled by mere denials and cries of resistance.

Shanghai, April 8, 1933.

Mr. Yoshizawa Says Time Is Not Ripe for Negotiations

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Japanese Foreign Minister, who arrived in Shanghai March 31, with the reported intention of sounding out local Chinese officials on Sino-Japanese direct negotiations departed for Tsingtao April 8, planning to visit various cities in north China, and particularly Manchuria later on. Chinese along the route north generally avoided meeting him.

Before leaving Shanghai Mr. Yoshizawa in various interviews expressed the opinion that the time is not yet ripe for direct negotiations between China and Japan for the settlement of the outstanding differences between the two countries. He said he agreed with the Chinese press that direct negotiations are impossible under present circumstances.

When the fact was called to Mr. Yoshizawa's attention that there had been an intensification of the anti-Japanese boycott in Shanghai and other Chinese centers in the last few weeks, the former envoy expressed a lack of knowledge of this state of affairs, adding: "Even if the boycott activities are intensified, the Japanese government will not take any particular measures. Of course everything depends on the degree, or extent to which the Chinese people indulge in the boycott movement. If there should be any excessive occurrences, or outrages, our government, I am sure, must take appropriate measures. Of course, the boycott movement is a matter of serious concern to the Japanese government, and the government is watching the situation with careful eyes. Should the necessity arise, it will take the necessary steps."

Asked for his opinion on the Japanese attitude towards the Philippine Islands and the independence movement, Mr. Yoshizawa smiled broadly, and replied that "we have nothing whatsoever to do with any situation which may arise between the Philippine Islands and the United States. Whether the Philippines remain under United States control, or are declared independent does not concern us in any way. It's a matter absolutely outside our concern."

Tsinghua University Suffers as Result of Boxer Moratorium

Tsinghua University at Peiping is in serious difficulties owing to the extension of the moratorium for another year in connection with the Boxer Indemnity payments. Dr. Mei I-chi, chancellor of the university, states that the university has not yet received any allowance from the Government for last month. He estimates that at least $2,820,000 is needed for the next fiscal year and that, if this is not forthcoming, the work of the university will be seriously affected. In a recent telegram to Nanking Dr. Mei ashed for an immediate remittance of $200,000.

Special Courts for Trial of Corrupt Officials

A the meeting of the Central Political Council in Nanking April 5 it was decided to request the National Government to set up immediately in the Supreme Court and the various Provincial High Courts Special Chambers for the trial and adjudication of cases involving officials charged with corruption or acceptance of bribes. It is understood that a special law will be drafted providing life imprisonment or capital punishment for officials convicted on charges of corruption or acceptance of bribes.

History Is Being Made Again as the Great Wall Echoes to War

BY UPTON CLOSE
(In the New York Times)

ONCE again events of historic importance are taking place along the dragonlike, crenellated Great Wall of China. Fifteen centuries ago this amazing structure of defense, at that time already 700 years old, influenced the whole trend of European history and the development of the white race when it deflected westward the general advance of Northern barbarians toward the warmer, richer regions of Eurasia and caused the overwhelming of Roman civilization. Will events along the Great Wall today have effects as momentous?

Japan's army, latest of the procession of conquering hordes that have broken through the Great Wall, is working from the sea inland instead of from Central Asia seaward, the course of most invasions along the rampart. But the urge is the same: Japan's islands will not feed her people, just as the central Asian deserts would not feed the Tartars, Huns, Mongols and Manchus during their periods of increase. And just as in their cases, strategic considerations drive Japan to attempt control of the belt of the Great Wall from the sea to the bend of the upper Yellow River.

Sensitiveness to the strategic importance of this belt amounts almost to a sixth sense in the Chinese people. They think of the Great Wall as a horny-backed dragon hugging the earth, drinking out of the sea, flapping its tail in the ultimate desert, and stretching itself protectively 10,000 li along the northern border of civilization —its purpose as much to enfold the civilizing influences which arise from the south and to keep them from being dissipated over the northern wilderness as for protection from the barbarian influences from the north.

The structure is not called "Great Wall" by the Chinese. It is called, with some exaggeration, "Wan Li Chang Cheng"—literally "10,000-li long fortress." A li, the Chinese mile, is about one-third of our mile). This fortress is conceived in Chinese geomancy—that spiritual world so real to Chinese, in which walls, houses, tombs, wells, pagodas, hills and rivers have to be arranged to extend harmonious rather than clashing influences—as a rampart built all around the civilization of the Flowery Middle People.

That segment lying along the northern border is built of brick, stone and mud—the "endless" symbol of an endless race—with temples standing guard over its entire length. The rest exists spiritually, but to the Chinese mind no less really. The area it bounds is called "Tienshia"—literally, "Under Heaven."

Not a "National" Boundary

The wall is not and never has been a "national" boundary, for the old Chinese throne and even the uncertain "central governments" since 1912 have always considered it their prerogative and duty to govern the wild areas outside of the wall.

From the Chinese viewpoint the wall begins in the flats of Central Asia, increasing gradually in height and quality of construction until it tops the central mountain ranges conceived as the dragon's "body." Spurs are called "dragon legs" and Shanhaikwan, near the sea, is the "head."

The wall would stretch, if put in the same latitude in the United States, from Philadelphia to Salina, Kansas. With loops and spurs it measures 2,550 miles—one tenth the circumference of the earth. Chin, the Unifier, who began construction of the wall in the third century B. C., is credited with having had, at one time 700,000 men under forced labor on this and other works. Those who died under the lash or starvation he ordered thrown into the mud core of the wall or sealed up in the masonry.

The winding barrier supports about 20,000 superstructures, each of which was a barracks. It was once garrisoned by 3,000,000 soldiers. It is protected by 10,000 outlying signal towers, themselves as romantic as the wall. Standing in open spaces or on mountain tops, square, thirty to fifty feet high, bored through with arches at the bottom, solid above, usually with no access to the top save by a ladder to be pulled up, these towers were fitted with elaborate bronze instruments for smoke puffs, furnaces for flame signals and probably mirrors. They enabled the old Chinese watchers to "telegraph" movements of the enemy scores of miles ahead of their progress and to mass behind the section which was the objective of attack.

The folk-lore about the Great Wall, fondly repeated in the court-yards of China, would fill a volume. Let me mention two legendary tales. An official, fleeing his enemies, found himself long before dawn at the barred gate of the Great Wall, in imminent danger of being captured. His appeals to enter were sternly refused; gates were not opened until cock-crow. After a wait his young son who was with him emulated a rooster so well that the deluded guards threw the gates open—in the nick of time. Hence a proverb which has influenced national policy for centuries and still influences national sentiment: "Fear the rooster from the North more than the tiger from the South."

The other story is of a princess whose husband had been exiled, then killed and his body hidden by an offended monarch. One night as she wept a sprite appeared, told her to cut an artery and follow the spurts of blood. These led her into the Great Wall, whose bricks opened to admit her, revealing the body of her prince, beside which she died. This aperture, for sentiment's sake, was never sealed up and was chosen thirty years ago for the passage of the railway at Shanhaikwan. Such is the story.

The Wall in Drama and Fiction

Chinese drama and fiction loves to use the Great Wall and its lore, but the poets have made the most reference to it. The great Li Po, of the ninth century, wrote several suites of lyrics—ably translated into English by the young Japanese scholar Obata—on the subject of lonely wives of garrison officers and of merchants who went beyond the wall seeking fortune. His comrade Tu Fu, in one of the most powerful condemnations of war in literature, excoriated the royal ambitions which left the desert and great rampart strewn with bones.

A third poet stated today's so obvious truth, that the only effective "10,000-li fortress" must be built by China's rulers in the soul and (a truly Chinese touch) pocketbooks of their people. And he quotes the ode:

Good men are a fence;
The multitude of people are wall.
Great States are shields;
Great families are buttresses.
The cherishing of virtue secures repose.

The traffic across the wall has always held high romance for the Chinese mind. There have been, of course, the imperial armies of China's warrior rulers: of the military Empress Wu of the seventh century A. D. who sent her cohorts to meet the Roman legions on the Caspian Sea; of the great Tang and Ming Empires and of Kang Hsi, creator of the glory of the Manchu house, who ruled from Zungaria to Siam. There have been the pageants of splendor, the pilgrimages of the Living Buddha by which Chien Lung overawed the wild Mongols.

There was the outgoing Chao Chun, a beautiful ransom from the imperial harem to buy off an invading Mongol chief; she dutifully delivered herself and then took her life, and the "fragrance of her beauty" scents a mound near the Yellow River's bend. In the other direction there were the conquering hordes of Kublai Khan, who broke through the old pass from Jehol, and the peaceably possessing Manchus, who came through Shanhaikwan.

Never Ceasing Camel Caravans

But richer in interest than these spectacles have been the never ceasing camel caravans—including the one that brought young Marco Polo—that have single-filed in and out of the Great Wall's gates; the traders and trappers who have adventured alone, and come back broken or recklessly rich, the fugitives from justice, and the horseback border ruffians—the "red-beards."

The Chinese have never used the phrase "outside (or inside) the Wall." It is always "ko wai, or ko nay"—"outside, or inside, the mouth"—meaning the pass, or gate. In the old days there was the death penalty for going over the Wall, or through it, except at designated points, and today, in the war area, one is searched to the skin and forced to document himself at the "mouth." Still strong remains the superstition against climbing over the fortress. The devils who guard it will take revenge—if the human guardians do not.

And at the "mouths" still revolves the kaleidoscope of human tragedies and triumphs, as for two millenniums. Here is opium from Jehol, there are cotton goods smuggled from Japan. Here are arms for the Volunteers, there is tea for the Mongols; a secret emissary goes overland to Moscow.

Tourists now go out to the Wall from Peiping in automobiles, every little while having the extra thrill of a bandit hold-up. A camel train is shooed off the road to let motor cars pass, and a cavalcade rides furiously behind. China's great frontier country "Outside the Mouth" has had even more influence in stimulating the spirit of adventure and recklessness among Chinese than our now fictional "Wild West" among Americans.

The walls of the inns at the "mouths" are covered with cryptic poems: suggestion, answer, rejoinder. Beside a faded line carved three centuries ago is a scribble of yesterday. "Raise the wine but trust not cliques," is a wise one's legacy. One traveler scratches this dictum —apt right now—upon the most stupendous work of man: "Empty waste of Imperial China's heart-blood—vain was the labor!"

The nomad population outside the Great Wall harbors ages-old resentment against the "sharp" Chinese (this is a Chinese as well as an English expression) from within on whom they have always been economically dependent. Chinese officials have levied tribute on them and Chinese traders have made them buy China's most inferior tea—"brick" tea—and poorest grain, and in return have paid them what they chose for their horses and hides.

The sparse population along the Great Wall is perhaps the most primitive in China. Only five towns touch the Wall along its entire length. Two great rivers cut it: the rushing Lwan and the Yellow River twice—when it flows fresh from the Heaven Mountains far north into Mongolia and when, again, it meanders down over the Ordos flats, a half-mile broad and horse-belly deep, thick and golden with loess detritus. Here China's latest northern railhead meets the river and takes over the wool, licorice and hides that float down on blown-up ox-hide rafts.

There are many queer things along the Great Wall. There is a marmot called the "10,000-Li Fortress rat." And a disease, afflicting 90 per cent of the people in a wide area, called "10,000-Li Fortress disease." It is goitre, said by recent investigators from the Rockefeller Foundation to be caused by lack of iodine in the water.

In this same area is the Valley of Tombs, a little Yosemite walled by beautifully colored precipices, on whose narrow floor are ranged the great masonry mounds of Chien Lung, the Empress Tzu Hsi and other Manchu rulers. The Manchurian Regent, Pu Yi, himself once a Manchu Emperor, would like to control once more this cemetery of his ancestors. Perhaps Japan will make this possible.

Today a new mentality is growing up in China regarding the Great Wall, its "belt," and what it stands for in Chinese life. China has adopted the machine, and her new heart is the valley of the Yangtse, not the belt of imperial cities under the Long Fortress. The Chinese commander of the north forces today flies to Nanking to consult political heads and to Shanghai to consult bankers. The "Long Fortress" is supplanted as China's key line of defense by factories on the shores of the Long River."

"Outside the Mouth" changes, in the minds of China's new rulers, from the land of romance to the land of supply of raw materials and agricultural expansion, and of international conflict over the modern concept of sovereignty. These men turn temples into wool factories at the railhead on the Yellow River. What new China wants is not a Long Li Fortress but railroads; not mystical spiritual protection but guns and battleships.

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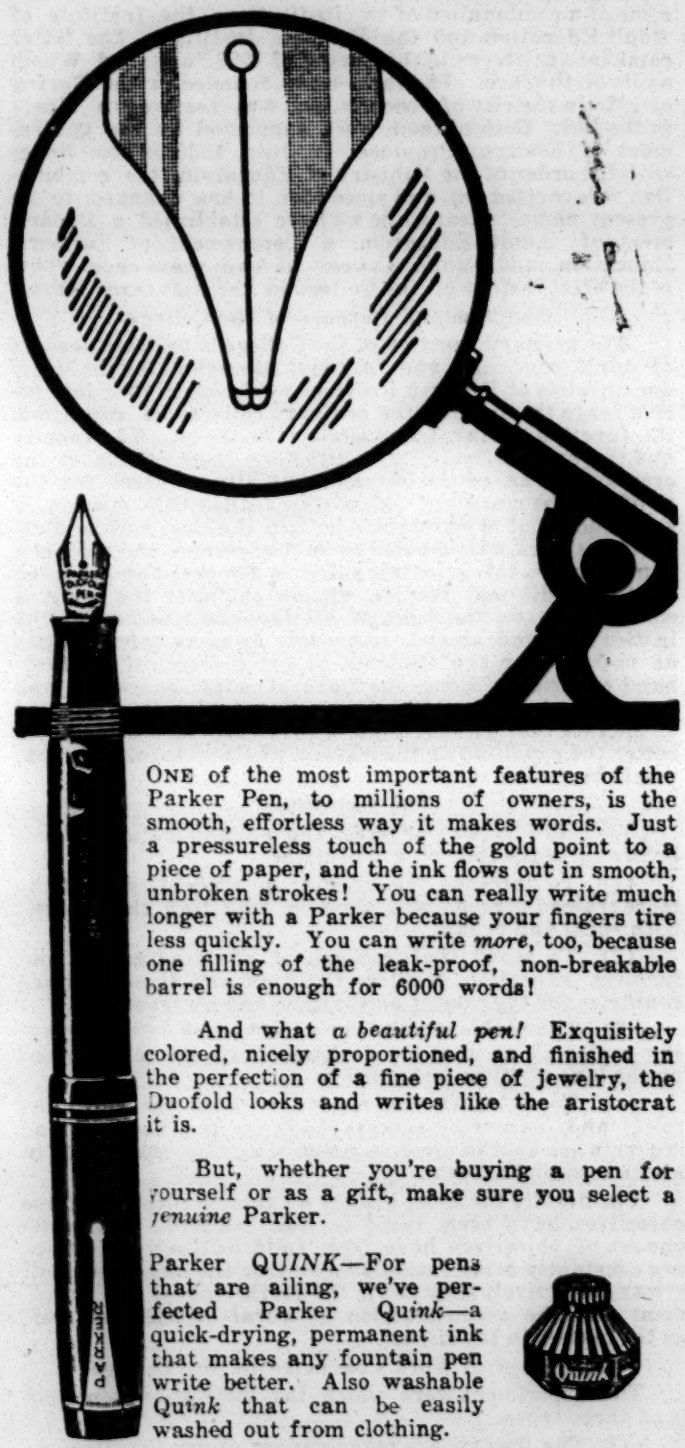

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Introducing a New Educational Experiment

BY R. S. YU

A NEW educational experiment in the direction of mass education is being carried on by the Kiangsu Provincial College of Education which is thus far almost unknown to the English speaking public either in this country or abroad. As related in one of its publications, "The Kiangsu Provincial College of Education is the outcome of a combination of two institutions, the Institute of Adult Education and the Farmers Institute. The latter came into existence in the Spring of 1929, and had Wusih as its birth place. The former was founded in the Spring of 1928 in the city of Soochow, and was removed to Wusih in the fall. Both of them were supported by the government of Kiangsu Province. In July, 1930, in compliance with the order of the Ministry of Education, the combination was carried out, and since then it has changed to its present name. Meanwhile we have established a Department of Adult Education, a Department of Farmers' Education, and Junior College of two years each. This is the brief history of the College in the past three years."

The Aim and Purpose of the College

The primary function of the College is to train leaders of adult education and farmers' education for the sixty-one districts of Kiangsu Province. Although this institution bears the name of the ordinary colleges of education, its function is far from similar to theirs. The faculty and the student body are directing their efforts in the creation of an educating and elevating forces for the uplift of the masses of China. To realize this mission, a scientific spirit is maintained both in the classwork and experiment work participated in by the teachers and students. Furthermore, this scientific spirit is tempered and savored by two additional factors, viz., to cultivate the spirit of consecretion on the part of all the constituency of the institution, and second, to provide as many opportunities as possible for the students to get a practical and first-hand experience along the lines of adult education and farmers' education. This institution is deeply convinced of the fact that without these two ideals, any attempt to better the condition of the masses, whether rural or urban, would be futile.

The Objectives

To fulfill these purposes, the administration places before them the following objectives:

(1) To increase the number of students so that the more trained persons will serve in uplifting the masses, both rural and urban.

(2) To study the problems of adult education and farmers' education peculiar to China and those of other countries for the sake of comparison and contrast.

(3) To provide simplified textbooks and suitable reading material, so that the movement will not be hampered by the lack of these instruments.

(4) To establish experiment work in the rural districts and industrial centers so that the teachers and students are kept in direct contact with the movement in all its essential aspects.

For despite the short history of this institution, these objectives have been, more or less, realized. But, while one set of objectives have been fullfilled, new objectives are constantly being formulated so that the institution will always be actively engaged in the furthering of the movement for the reconstruction of rural districts as well as the masses in the cities.

Experimental Work Conducted by the College

The experiment work which the institution conducts is of three types:

(1) The first type is taken charge of by the Department of Research and Experimentation, serving as a demonstration for the students and as a place of reference for outsiders. Under this type are the following: Hwanghang experiment station; experiment station for Worker's Education; experiment center for Urban Adult Education; Kiang Ying Hang experiment public library; Sirbridge experiment center for Rural Mass Education; Kao Chang Nagam experiment station for Rural Mass Education; Peh Hsia experiment station; Wei Peh experiment station; a free service clinic; an experiment Tea House; and

(2) *Experiment work participated by the students.*—The second type of experiment work is maintained by the students, with the approval and guidance of the faculty. This kind of work serves as a preparation for the students to initiate efforts in mass education after graduation. It also expects that the students in the process of their practicing will exert an educational influence in surroundings of the College. As a rule, this kind of experiment work participated by the students is carried on in the evening when the farmers and laborers find time to take part in the various educational activities. Such works are the following:—Community Center, People's School, tea house, public library, public recreation center.

(3) *Experiment Work in Agriculture.*—This kind of experiment work has the following three things as its aims. To begin with, it supervises the field work of the students in the different kinds of agricultural subjects. The students are led to become acquaintes with the farming life and to accustom themselves to the manual labor. Secondly, it carries on research and experiment work, attempting to find out new agricultural methods adaptable to the situation of the farmers, and selecting better seeds for grain crops, better vegetables and livestock. Lastly, it establishes an extension service for the purpose of cultivating a faith in the power of science to solve farming problems and introducing better methods, applying results of the research and experimentation. White Leghorn chickens, Italian bees and improved livestock are introduced to the farmers through this service. At present, demonstration agents are found here and there in the rural districts of Wusih. These agents are good helpers in the extension work.

What Are Experiment Stations Doing?

As a concrete example of what these experiment stations are doing for the unlift of the masses, the writer wishes to relate the activities of two in order to show, first, the policy of their work, and second, to indicate how the various activities are organized and put into practice.

(1) *The Peh Hsia Experiment Station* (北夏實驗區) This experiment station was first organized in 1931 for the purpose of lying the foundation of self-government, increasing farm production, improving economic organizations, promoting rural construction in general, and the enriching of the farmers' lives through mass education in this designated area.

Preliminary to the establishment of this station, several types of surveys relating to the geographical situation, population, social condition, political and economic status, farming and educational development, public safety sanitation and religion were made, and on the basis of these surveys, definite plans were formulated to govern the activities of this experiment station.

In this station, there are at present five branches, each covering a definite area and doing a definite kind of work. Each branch may have work peculiar to its local situation, yet is harmonized into a common purpose of bettering the condition of the people in the entire area of Peh Hsia.

At present, this experiment station is conducting the following works:

(1)—*People's School.*—There are eight people's schools established in the five branches of this station with a total enrollment of four hundred and seventy-eight students. This number includes, of course, men, women, and children of all age levels. Students in these schools are taught intensively, so that when they graduate, they should, at least, know as much as any primary school student.

(*b*)—*Tea House.*—Each branch has established a tea house. The main activities of the tea house are (1) report on current news, (2) popular lectures, (3) story-telling, and (4) science demonstration. The function of the tea house is, of course, to utilize this social center of the community to impart to the people useful and necessary knowledge. It is hoped that this form of service will reach as many people as possible.

(*c*)—*Public Secretary.*—This service is organized for the convenience of those who need to write letters or other business transactions, but cannot do so themselves. The demand for this service is constantly on the decrease because many people soon come to know how to write for themselves as soon as they graduate from the people's school.

(*d*)—*Cooperative Society.*—Several kind of cooperative societies have been organized as a means of relieving the farmers from their economic distress. These cooperative societies are on a small scale with capital ranging from two hundred to five hundred dollars.

(*e*)—*Clinic.*—The head office of this experiment station has maintained a clinic in giving treatment to sick people in and around Peh Hsia. This service is constantly in demand, and as sufficient funds and well-trained men are available, there will be room for two or even three clinics.

(*f*)—*Wall Newspaper.*—Every day, each branch office issues a sheet of wall newspaper to be posted on the wall of a certain building where the public can see it easily. It contains all the important items of the news of the day.

(*g*)—*Various Types of Campaign.*—In addition to the above activities, this experiment station conducts various types of campaign during appropriate times of the year. Such campaigns are: (1) malaria prevention campaign, (2) anti-opium campaign, (3) vaccination campaign, (4) improved seeds campaign, etc.

(*h*)—*Peh Hsia Loan and Savings Department.*—This work is carried on in cooperation with the Kiangsu Farmers Bank for the purpose of rendering service in the economic development of the farmers in this locality. There are two aspects to this service; first, to extend loans to the farmers at a reasonable rate of interest, and second, to encourage them to save their money and deposit in a sound and safe bank. In spite of the short existence of this service, it has achieved remarkable success.

1.—*Agricultural Extension Work.*—Another cooperating activity which this experiment station conducts is the agricultural extension work. Through this service, a great quantity of improved seeds are given away to the farmers. In addition, demonstration farms have been established in four different places to convince the farmers of the superiority and practicability of the scientific methods of farming.

2.—*The Wei Peh Experiment Station* (惠北實驗區)—This station was established in 1932. Previously, this locality was chosen as a place where the students of the College could do practice work along the lines of political, productive, health, home and literal education. This experiment station, therefore, was first laid upon what the students had already accomplished.

A.—*The Geographical and Social Situation of Wei Peh.*—Wei Peh is situated in the northern part of the famous Wei Mountain (惠山) of Wusih. The area covers about thirty-two square miles, mostly plain. There are several small canals running through the region, and so the water transportation is very convenient. There are very few good roads, most of them are narrow.

According to the surveys made by the students under the direction of the faculty, there are thirty-one villages in this region. The large villages have about three hundred families; the smallest ones have ten families, while the average is about sixty families. There are altogether one thousand eight hundred and sixty families in the thirty-one villages. On the basis of five persons per family, the population of the entire area is ten thousand.

There is scarcely any land uncultivated. Of the 13,800 mow of farm, one-third belongs to the rich people living in the city of Wusih. These farmers working on these farms are tenants. The main products are rice and wheat. During Spring, one-third of the families devote their time to the raising of silkworm.

Since most of the farmers in this area are tenants, it is quite obvious that they are very poor and cannot depend solely upon farming for their living. And as this area is adjacent to the city, many of the farmers have become bricklayers, carpenters, or sailors to support their families. Consequently, farming has been gradually considered as their avocation.

Most of the farmers here are illiterate. There are one thousand and six hundred children of school age, but very few have the opportunity of attending school. The educational standard, therefore, is extremely low, and the people are very superstitious.

B.—*The Policy and Plan of the Wei Peh Experiment Station.*—After having completed the survey, a definite policy and plan were made to govern the activities, which they hope to establish in this community.

In brief, this experiment station is using mass education as a means for the improvement and uplifting of the people of Wei Peh, including men, women, and children.

From the beginning, a three-year plan was formulated. The entire community of Wei Peh is divided into three districts in which a different phase of mass education is made the center of emphasis for one year, and changes in the following and the third year.

Of all the activities which this experiment station are conducting, the following are of a permanent character:

(*Continued on page 274*)

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SOCONY

FOR BEST RESULTS

GASOLINE

British Government Stands Firmly Behind Ogpu Victims

The trial of the six British engineers who were arrested in Moscow by the Ogpu on March 12 on a charge of sabotage was set to commence on April 12. Robert Turner, a London solicitor, is attending the trial. The defendants are not availing themselves of the services of the counsel provided by the Soviet Court, but will choose their own from members of the Lawyers' Collegium of Defence.

Russian Imports Bill Passed

Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons April 5 made a speech favoring the non-renewal of the trade agreement with Soviet Russia which is due to expire on April 17. He said that no one would dispute the sovereign authority of any foreign goverment to conduct a proper trial, but he recalled a recent Ogpu inquiry after which 35 Russians had been shot without any trial.

The British government's bill enabling it to prohibit by proclamation the importation of Russian goods into the United Kingdom passed the third reading by 291 votes to 41 in the House of Commons April 6.

In reply to Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Runciman gave an undertaking on behalf of the Goverpment that they would use the powers contained in the measure for no other purpose than to enable them to intervene effectively on behalf of the British subjects now in peril in Russia.

Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, winding up the debate, said that he hoped the bill would never be used, but that rested with the Soviet authorities.

America Cautious on Soviet Recognition

A telegram from Washington stated that no move would likely be made by the United States towards recognizing Soviet Russia until the British case was disposed of as it was felt in some circles that a proposal to recognise Russia or to definitely refuse to grant recognition, may be construed as influencing the Russo-British controversy indirectly.

"Izvestia" Sharply Criticises British Attitude

The Moscow *Izvestia*, April 8, discussing the attitude of the British Government toward the trial in Moscow of the British employees of Metropolitan Vickers, said: "Without knowing what the charges against the arrested men were, or the basis of the charges. British diplomacy immediately advanced the ridiculous thesis of the impossibility of the guilt of the accused.... The workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. did not overthrow the Russian capitalists and landlords in order to allow foreign capitalists to make free on Soviet territory or foreign imperial st governments to dictate its laws. No matter what threats the British imperialists employ, they will in no way influence the Soviet court.... The sole consequence of these threats will be that the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. will once more see what value can be attached to the friendly words and pacific assurances of British diplomacy.

Japanese Say Hulin Massacre was Work of Communist Army

The massacre of Japanese and White Russians at Hulin, a border town opposite Iman, on the night of March 1 and the subsequent attack on Mishan near Lake Khanka, were the doings of a Communist army under Liu Wan-kui, according to a recent Changchun message.

Liu Wan-kui escaped across the border from Suifenho to Soviet territory during the latter part of January this year, together with his bodyguards, at the time of the Japanese military operations against the outlaws in North Manchuria. He was interned at the Ogpu headquarters for some time but later the Soviet authorities assumed a friendly attitude toward him and he was allowed to organize a Communist army of 20,000 rebel refugees in Soviet territory.

India to Put a Stop to Japanese Dumping

A deputation representing mill-owners in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Delhi had an interview at New Delhi with the viceroy, Lord Willingdon, April 7, at which they urged the protection of textiles against Japanese dumping.

A Bill empowering the Government of India to impose additional duties on articles imported at such abnormally low prices as to endanger the existence of any Indian industry, has already been introduced.

China Abolishes Tael---Dollar Reigns Supreme

Complete abolition of the tael with effect as from April 6 was decided upon by the Central Political Council at Nanking on April 5. The meeting also decided to impose a duty of 2 25% *advalorem* on the export of silver and kindred metals which may be used for the coinage of the silver dollar.

The resolution, which was moved by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, reads as follows:—

"The rate of exchange between the tael and the yuan (dollar) having already been promulgated, be it resolved that beginning from April 6 of the current year, all payments and receipts of private or public funds, as well as all transactions of any nature whatsoever must be made in terms of the silver dollar, failing which they shall be considered null and void in law; and that a duty of 2¼ percent be imposed on silver and other kindred metals which may be used for the coinage of the silver dollar, with the exception of the mint bars produced by the Central Mint."

The Chinese Native Bankers' Association held an emergency meeting in its premises at Ningpo Road April 5 and unanimously decided to observe the governmental order eliminating the tael from the financial market. Chinese foreign-style banks also announced the immediate discarding of the tael.

The committee of the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers Association, which includes the National City Bank of New York, the Chase Bank of New York, the American Oriental Banking Corporation, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, held a lengthy meeting on the situation April 6.

The net result has been that foreign banks generally decided to follow the lead of the Chinese banks and have already begun to quote foreign currencies directly in dollars instead of in taels or through the tael as an intermediary as had always hitherto been the procedure. As the Central Government has fixed the rate between the tael and the dollar at 71.5, there will not now be any reason to continue the tael as the principal object in continuing its existence so long has been that it gave the bankers a profit in exchange.

The general policy of the banks, it is understood will be, from now on not to open any new accounts in taels, but will continue old accounts in taels, or gradually transfer them to dollar accounts at the official rate. As the Chinese courts will not recognize contracts in taels in future commercial transactions locally hereafter will naturally only be made in Chinese dollars.

In actual practice the tael will figure in local business for quite some time yet, as the majority of accounts, not to speak of the majortiy of shares in public companies, are stipulated in taels. However the Shanghai Stock Exchange has already commenced to quote all shares in dollars only and has also refused to accept further payments in taels.

The Ministry of Finance has authorized the Central Bank, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and their branches throughout China to accept silver bullion in exchange for dollars, according to the rate fixed by the regulations governing the coinage of a standard silver unit, pending a plentitiful supply of coined dollars.

Important Personnel Changes in Chinese Banks

Bringing about better and closer co-operation between the Central Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, a number of important changes in the two Banks were effected last week, according to a *Kuomin* report on April 7. Lu Hsueh-pu, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Communications, has been made Director of the Central Mint to succeed Z.U. Kwauk, the incumbent Director; and Hu Meng-chia or better known as T.D. Woo, General Manager of the same Bank, has been made General Manager of the Treasury Department of the Central Bank. The vacancies in the Bank of Communications have been filled by the appointment of Hu Pih-kiang, General Manager of the China and South Sea Bank, as Chairman of the Board and that of Tong Shou-ming, till recently General Manager of the Banking Department of Central Bank, as General Manager. It is understood that these changes were made in order to effect greater solidarity of interest among the principal Chinese Banks.

Financial Crisis Continues, Says President Roosevelt

President Roosevelt in an executive order April 5 declared that the national financial emergency still exists and that all emergency decrees and regulations are still effective; hoarding of gold coin, bullion or gold certificates is still forbidden and that except for amounts specifically exempted. all such holdings must be delivered to the Federal Reserve banks or their agencies on or before May 1.

The latest advices are that many large holders of gold have refused to return same in accordance with President Roosevelt's order and that steps may be taken by the holders to test the constitutionality of the order.

The gold stocks of the Federal Reserve Bank April 7 reached the highest total since August. 1931. The total bank reserve amounted to $3,278,837,001, or an increase for the week of $42,071,000.

The total debt of the United States is G.$141.924.000.-000 and the national wealth G.$138.000.000 000. according to the researches made by the Remington Rand Business Service.

Some of the advisers of the Administration state that a bond issue of $5,000.000,000 will be recommended to President Roosevelt for public works and as a means of preventing inflated currency and satisfying demands for higher commodity prices.

Workers for the foresty conservation corps are being recruited through 17 Army recruiting camps. The workers will receive $30 a month wages, and will be clothed and fed at government expense. They are to be free to leave whenever they can secure better jobs.

Fourteen thousand pupils of Chicago high schools went on strike April 6 in Chicago as a protest on behalf of their teachers whose salaries are overdue.

Informal Conference to Be Held at Washington

The principal countries of Europe, South America and also Japan and China have accepted the invitation of President Roosevelt to attend an informal conference to discuss world economic questions at Washington, prior to the holding of the World Economic Conference in London June 15. British Prime Minister MacDonald is scheduled to sail from England April 15. France will be represented by M. Herriot, who will sail April 17. Viscount Ishii will represent Japan. Sun Fo will represent China, and later will attend the London Economic Conference.

Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, stated in an interview April 8 that the United States had been chiefly responsible for the disastrous tariff race between nations and had been the one chiefly hit. It was desired by the United States to secure a general agreement on the principle of lower tariffs. President Roosevelt has asked for power to negotiate reciprocity treaties. A Washington telegram April 8 stated that other subjects to be brought up will be an attempt to stabilize international exchange, preferably by the general but gradual reestablishment of the gold standard, and also stimulation of commodity prices. President Roosevelt is stated to have definitely turned against currency inflation.

Silver will be one of the subjects discussed at the conference, following frequent consultations between British Ambassador Lindsay and Secretary of State Hull.

Nineteen "Wet" States Celebrate Return of Beer

The legalization of beer was celebrated in 19 states of the United States April 7, the other states still being dry under state laws. Five million cases of beer were delivered on the first day, Chicago brewers stated.

The Minnesota government is richer by G. $100,000, being revenue from beer sales for the first day.

The Dollar Line steamers have begun to serve beer at their bars.

U. S. Navy to Build New Ships

In response to Carl Vinson's warning that unless a navy building program is started at once, the United States will be a fifth-rate power in three years, Senator Park Trammel from Florida has introduced a bill providing for expending at least $46,000.000 and the beginning of construction on five of the fifteen cruisers authorized in 1929. These cruisers are of the 10.000-ton class and carry six-inch guns. The bill also provides for replacing obsblete air-craft-carriers and for building a new 10.000-ton cruiser with six-inch guns and a flying deck to replace the cruiser *Rochester* which is now at Manila and is due to be scrapped. The new vessel that replaces her will be the first to go into service.

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Japan's Trade with China

The following figures show Japan's trade with China for the year ended December 31, 1932.

	Exports from Japan		*Imports into Japan*		*Total Imports and Exports*	
	Jan.-Dec. 1932	*Jan.-Dec* 1931	*Jan.-Dec.* 1932	*Jan.-Dec.* 1931	*Jan.-Dec.* 1932	*Jan.-Dec.* 1931
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Manchuria	25,947,000	11,874,000	51,570,000	41,948,000	77,517,000	53,822,000
Northern Ports	75,516,000	51,748,000	38,833,000	47,642,000	114,349,000	99,390,000
Central Ports	53,666,000	88,443,000	32,669,000	48,203,000	86,335,000	136,646,000
Southern Ports	297,000	3,685,000	5,673,000	7,904,000	5,970,000	11,589,000
Kwangtung Province	120,584,000	65,542,000	76,720,000	90,165,000	197,304,000	155,707,000
Hongkong	18,045,000	36,754,000	977,000	499,000	19,022,000	37,253,000
Total	294,055,000	258,046,000	206,442,000	236,361,000	500,497,000	494,407,000

By Months	*Exports.* 1932 *Yen*	1931 *Yen*	*Imports.* 1932 *Yen*	1931 *Yen*
January	11,520,000	22,354,000	21,839,000	20,413,000
February	14,144,000	20,392,000	20,404,000	21,622,000
March	23,760,000	25,844,000	20,414,000	27,220,000
April	24,568,000	23,979,000	17,973,000	25,400,000
May	24,118,000	23,823,000	17,518,000	28,141,000
June	22,185,000	24,286,000	12,475,000	20,358,000
July	23,132,000	30,693,000	8,934,000	14,326,000
August	29,669,000	26,966,000	9,300,000	12,989,000
September	28,175,000	22,992,000	12,344,000	14,310,000
October	27,582,000	15,089,000	16,053,000	15,447,000
November	31,178,000	10,393,000	20,152,000	16,063,000
December	34,024,000	11,235,000	29,036,000	20,072,000
Total	294,055,000	258,046,000	206,442,000	236,361,000

Japan's Total foreign trade for the eleven months ended November 30, 1932 and 1931 was as follows:—

	1932 *Yen*	1931 *Yen*
Imports	1,270,773,000	1,124,036,000
Exports	1,237,278,000	1,064,211,000
Total	2,508,051,000	2,188,247,000

(British Chamber of Commerce Journal, Shanghai, March, 1933).

Chiang Kia-ngau Reviews 1932 Business Conditions

Chiang Kia-ngau, general manager of the Bank of China, in his report submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting in Shanghai, April 8, reviewed the commercial and industrial conditions in China during 1932 at considerable length. Among the points brought out by Mr. Chiang were the following:

During the past year China has been faced with a crisis greater and more serious than any previously experienced during the period of the Republic. In a more highly developed and centralized state the economic, financial and political difficulties which our country has encountered during the past year might easily have resulted in chaos, but in China the looseness of our organization, the absence of means of communication, the elementary nature of our business institutions, and the general low standard of living increase the country's resistance to adversity, and enable us to avoid a complete breakdown of the national economy.

The destruction caused by the devastating floods in 1931 and by the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, followed by the Japanese hostilities at Shanghai, civil war in Shantung and Szechwan, and the Communist menace in Central China, combined with the deterioration in the agricultural districts, have together created a most difficult situation in China.

As a result of artificial creation by the Japanese of the independent state of "Manchukuo" and its forcible separation from China in March, 1932, China lost a territory of 478,488 square miles, one-thirteenth of her total foreign trade. This is the most serious blow our country has ever suffered. These events have not only broken the peace of the Far East, but have also created a new world problem.

The Chinese seaports located in Manchuria provide the outlet from which a very large proportion of China's total exports are despatched. Exports to foreign countries from these ports alone in 1930 amounted to 289,000,000 Hk. Tls., and represented almost a third of the total exports from China. In 1931 total exports from Manchuria amounted to 326,000,000 Hk. Tls., or over one-third of China's total exports. During the past six or seven years the people of Shantung and Hupeh have, owing either to unsettled conditions, successive famines, or heavy taxation in these provinces, and the consequent difficulty of finding a living there, emigrated to Manchuria, the emigrants numbering between 500,000 and 1,000,000 annually. In Shantung the population numbers about 550 per square mile, and in Hupeh 512 people per square mile, whereas there have been only 61 people per square mile in Manchuria, so that there has been plenty of room for Chinese emigration to Manchuria.

The disastrous hostilities at Shanghai were not directly related to the events in Manchuria, but were caused by the Japanese attempt to suppress by force of arms the Chinese boycott of Japanese trade brought on by the seizure of Manchuria. The losses caused by the Shanghai hostilities cannot be closely calculated, but estimates vary between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000. The direct loss would amount to $1,000,000,000, and indirect losses to about the same amount.

On account of the Shanghai hostilities, commercial undertakings ceased operations, goods became unsalable, commodity prices fell, the market price of bonds and real estate slumped, while revenues declined to a serious extent.

Bank of Communications Shows Reduced Profits

T. D. Woo, general manager of the Bank of Communications gave a detailed survey of China's economic conditions and foreign trade at the annual general meeting of the shareholders held at the Chinese Bankers' Association April 6. Despite the unprecedented trade depression, the bank was able to make slow but steady progress during the year under review. The net profit of the bank amounted to $400,800 which was $369,000 less than the 1931 figure. The total of loans and investments during the year amounted to $164,254,000.00 which was $7,727,000.00 more than the total of the previous year.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Woo said that of the 128 cotton mills in this country, 84 are owned by Chinese, three by British, and the rest by Japanese. Statistics show that the Chinese share forms only 50 per cent. of the foreign capitalisation, which amounts to $45,000,000. Chinese yarn trading amounted only to 2,200,000 bales, being 30 per cent less than the 1931 sales. Silk exported in 1931 amounted to Tls. 85,000,000, but in 1932, it dropped to one-half of that figure. The 1931 exports of Chinese tea were 460,000 cases, valued at $33,000,000 which was 40 per cent less than the 1926 figures. In 1932, it further dropped to $24,000,000. Soy bean is another important Chinese commodity in international trade, but upon the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in September, 1931, the trade was lost to China.

League Committee Examines Reports on Social Evils

The consulting committee of the League of Nations for the protection of infants and young people assembled in Geneva, April 4 to examine the report of the committee of inquiry into the trading of women and children in the Far East. The report emphasizes that the sale of women has always been practised to a large extent in the Near, Middle and Far East, proponderating specially in regard to the women of the Far East, as in order of importance, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans.

As far as the sale of Western women to Orientals is concerned, the practice, once of great importance, has considerably lessened during the past few years; the report stated that the majority of these white women are to be found in the many brothels to be found in the huge territory over which the committee of inquiry conducted its investigations.

The reports has not made any study of the question of Russian women, who are not classified as belonging to the West. It comments, however, on the large number of these women who have been the victims of the trade in Manchuria and North China, under absolutely deplorable conditions sometimes.

A closer co-operation with the Chinese officials and with the foreign authorities in Concessions, especially in Shanghai, was recommended, and certain preventive measures applicable to Russian women in the Far East are included.

The Chinese representative on the committee commented that the report falsely leaves the impression that the Chinese people are particularly predisposed to prostitution. He said that the Chinese government is entirely in agreement that the closest possible cooperation between the central and local authorities is necessary if the slave traffic and prostitution are to be dealt with adequately. This is particularly the case in China where special conditions exist, as for example in Shanghai, where houses of prostitution are forbidden in the Chinese quarter of the city but freely permitted in the foreign concessions.

Unofficial Boycott of Jews in Germany Continues

Although Chancellor Hitler last week cancelled the "official" Nazi boycott against the Jews in Germany, scores of Jewish shops and firms throughout the country have been forced to close their doors, and Jewish employees are everywhere being dismissed wholesale. American film companies have decided to suspend film sales in Germany for one month until the situation is clearer, as a consequence of the refusal by German cinema proprietors to buy films from Jewish salesmen. Herr Hitler pointed to the United States exclusion act against the yellow races as a precedent in explaining his purpose to remove Jewish intellectuals from medical, scientific and artistic positions in Germany.

Removal of Mongolian Offices Committee to Kalgan Is Mooted

Chang Chi, Director of the North China Office of the Central Party Headquarters at Sinsiang, Honan, is advocating the removal of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee to Kalgan, Charhar, to ensure more efficiency in the administration of Mongolian affairs during the present emergency in North China. A proposal is now under consideration for the establishment of a North China office of the Committee at Kalgan with representatives of the General Staff Department participating.

High officials of Tibet and Inner Mongolia have petitioned the Nanking Government for the dismissal of Shih Ching-yang, chairman of the Committee on Tibet and Inner Mongolia Affairs.

New Japanese Bond Issue Exceeds a Billion Yen

It was announced in Tokyo, March 24 that the estimated amount of Government bonds to be newly issued this year to cover the deficit in the Treasury as a result of the abnormal budget for 1933, exceeds one billion yen. The general classification is as follows: General Accounts, Yen 919,084,000; Special Accounts, Yen 92,726,000; Bounty Bonds, Yen 14,815,000.

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New Agreement Signed with Mackay Radio Co.

The Ministry of Communications April 7 signed a traffic agreement with the Mackay Radio Company for service between China and the United States. When the new service is installed a regular radio telegraph service between China and points in the United States will be maintained over the circuits of the Chinese Government Radio Administration and the Mackay company. The negotiations for the new arrangements were conducted for the company by C. C. Chapman of San Francisco and for the Government by Chu Chia-hua, Minister of Communications and his technical assistants.

The revised traffic agreement and the new agreement for the purchase of wireless equipment signed between the Ministry of Communications and the Mackay Radio Company working together with the China Electric Co. constitute a revision of the agreements signed last July with the then Minister of Communications, General Chen Ming-shu, which contained terms which the Chinese Government considered disadvantageous. Efforts were first made to secure outright cancellation of the agreements, but eventually it was arranged to revise the terms, with the result that new agreements were signed, the principal provisions of which are given below:

Mackay Radio Traffic Agreement

1. Whereas the original agreement provided for direct traffic with America, Hawaii, and the Philippines, the revised agreement provides for direct traffic with America only. In the event however of messages between China and America being interrupted *en route*, they may be sent via the Philippines, provided however that the apportionment of revenue in such cases shall be the same as that provided for direct traffic. This revision has been made because the receiving facilities at the International Radio Station (Chenju) are inadequate to cope with messages from three routes and, moreover, there is no pressing demand for the other two routes (Hawaii and the Philippines).

2. Under the revised agreement, proceeds from the traffic, both transmission and receipt of messages, will be equally apportioned between the Mackay interests and the Chinese Government. The original agreement provided that the sending party shall receive two-thirds and the receiving party one-third of the total proceeds. As it is likely that more messages would be received than sent by the Chinese station, this revision has been effected in order to assure fairness to both parties.

3. The provision in the original agreement calling for the issue and distribution by the Chinese Government of radiogram forms bearing specified route and other marks was cancelled.

4. Provisions in the original agreement concerning traffic with South America were cancelled, it being feared that such provisions might give the Mackay interests a monopoly in China's international radio traffic with South America.

5. Under the new agreement, the Chinese text will be final in case of disputes as to interpretation of the agreement.

The Radio Equipment Agreement

1. The new agreement is a contract of sale, pure and simple. It contains no stipulations, as were embodied in the original agreement, regarding the right of the China Electric Company to recommend engineers, payment of the purchase price out of the proceeds from radio traffic provided in the Mackay contract and "assistance" by the China Electric Company in case China concludes radio agreements with other countries.

2. Whereas the former agreement provided for the purchase of equipment for one large wireless telephone station and four smaller ones, the new agreement provides for the purchase by China of (a). 3 small wireless transmitting station equipment which may be used both for wireless telephone and wireless telegraph; (b) 3 automatic telegraph sets; (c). 6 receiving sets of "Type No. 2"; (d) 4 wireless telephone connecting sets; (e) 4 wireless telephone sets for "secret" messages; (f). 2 receiving station equipment of "Type No. 3"; and (g). vacuum tubes, dynamos and other accessories.

3. The purchase price agreed upon under the new agreement is £48,000 Sterling, which is about only one-half of the total price under the original agreement, namely, Gold $310,000.

In this connection, it is understood that the amount required to pay the purchase price will be borrowed from funds allocated by the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund to the Huai River Conservancy Board.

British Marconi Equipment at Chenju

The first consignment of material for the new Government radio station at Chenju has already arrived and direct radio communications with England is expected before the end of the summer.

The wireless equipment is being paid for from proceeds of a £50,000 loan from the British Boxer Indemnity Refund and consist of two transmitting and four receiving sets from the British Marconi Works. They will be erected on a 50-mow piece of land adjacent to the present Chenju International Radio Station.

Ministry of Communications to Take Over Cable Offices

The protracted negotiations between the Ministry of Communications and the three foreign cable companies operating in China were concluded at Nanking April 5 with the formal signature of the agreement drawn up embodying the terms and revisions arranged. The documents were signed in the presence of the British, American and Danish Consuls. Dr. Yen Jen-kwang, Director of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, signed on behalf of the Government.

A statement on the new traffic agreement between the Ministry of Communications and the Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd., the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Ltd., was made by F. B. Pfordten, manager here of the last named company, end of last week.

Under the present agreement the cable companies have an extension of their activities in Shanghai for a period of 14 years, according to Mr. Pfordten who said that the cable companies recognized China's sovereign rights.

The terms of the agreement are:

1. Cancellation of the exclusive privilege hitherto granted to the three companies of landing cables in China.

2. Specification of the time-limit for the landing of submarine cables.

3. Restoration to the ministry of the right of direct transmission and receipt of messages.

4. Revision of the percentage of revenue to be apportioned to the Chinese Government.

5. Recovery of land cables and overhead wires.

6. Taking over by the government of the Peiping-Tientsin-Taku line.

7. Abolition of the Shanghai-Hongkong cable lines operated by the Foochow Office of the Eastern Extension Company and the Amoy Office of the Great Northern Company.

Mr. Pfordten explained that during the many years the cable companies have worked in China, the companies had always had direct dealings with the public at Shanghai, and have had complete control of all arrangements in connection with the acceptance and delivery service. For reasons of principle, the Ministry of Communications desired the cable companies to discontinue the practice of having absolute and exclusive control of the handing in and delivery of telegrams at Shanghai, and through the agreements now signed the companies have conformed with this desire.

As the Japanese Press Sees China's Future Foreign Policy

Various Japanese newspayers are still trying to figure out what China's future political course will be. The Japanese papers state that China has decided on prolonged resistance against Japan, and with this object is cultivating friendly relations particularly with the U. S. A., Britain France and Russia, engaging Russian military instrutors, conniving at Soviet commercial dumping, extending the C. E. R. term of retrocession for 25 years, and offering mining rights in various parts of China, etc.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Li Ti-tsun, Director of Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; born at Hwangmei, Hupeh, 1901; graduate, Tsing Hua College, Peiping, 1923; studied Political Science and Economics in Chicago, Harvard, and Wisconsin Universities, 1923-29; elected Jubilee Prizeman and Phi Beta Kappa, University of Wisconsin, 1925; received doctorate in Political Science from the University of Wisconsin, Feb. 1929; served as editor of the *Chinese Students Monthly* and the *Chinese Students Quarterly* at various times while studying in U.S.A. and also frequent contributor to the *Nation* and other well-known American periodicals; toured through Europe, March-June, 1929, and returned to China in July of the same year; joined the Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as chief of the Second Section, September, 1929; promoted Assistant Director of the Department, November, 1931; appointed Director of the same Department, February, 1933; also taught in the Central Political Academy and the National Central University, Nanking, as Professor of Political Science, September, 1929-June, 1931; co-founder and editor, the *Current Events Monthly*, the *Current Events Year Book*, the *Foreign Affairs Review*, etc; address: The Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

Dr. Li Ti-Tsun (Li Ti-Chun)
李迪俊字濬鋭

李迪俊字濬鋭，三十三歲，湖北黃梅人，民國十二年畢業北平清華學校，官費遊美，先後入芝加哥哈佛及威斯康辛等大學，民國十八年得政治學博士學位，同年三月漫遊歐洲各國，考察文官制度，七月回國，歷任外交部科長，幫辦祕書等職，兼中央政治學校中央大學教授，公餘並與友人等創刊時事月報，外交評論，復主編時事年刊，現任外交部情報司司長，通訊處，南京大石橋居安里四十八號，

No Radical Revision in Customs Rates When Japanese Pact Expires

A recent telegram from Nanking intimated that there probably would not be any radical revision of tariff rates when the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement expires on May 15 this year.

Chinese reports state that the Government is contemplating three possible steps:

(1) A general revision of the existing tariff rates;
(2) A revision of the rates provided in the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement; and
(3) Rates similar to those levied on imports from other countries to be imposed on goods included in the Sino-Japanese Agreement.

The Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement, which was signed on May 6, 1930, provides that all matters relating to rates of duty on imports and exports, drawbacks, transit and tonnage dues in the respective countries shall be regulated exclusively by their own laws.

Who's Who in China

(Supplement to the Standard Edition)

There will be published shortly a supplement to the standard book, "Who's Who in China," which will contain some 200 biographical sketches of Chinese men and women who have come into prominence since the Fourth Edition (1931) was issued. It also will contain revisions of some of the sketches which appeared in the Fourth Edition.

For example, the Supplement will contain the pictures and sketches of several leaders who have come into prominence as a result of the Sino-Japanese conflict, such as Generals Tsai Ting-kai, Chiang Kwang-nai and Oung Chao-wan of the 19th Route Army, Chang Chih-chung of the 5th Army; Ma Chan-shan, Su Ping-wen and Li Tu of the Manchurian campaign; Sung Chih-yuan of Chahar, Han Fu-chu of Shantung, Yu Hsueh-chung of Hopei, Chu Ching-lan of the Volunteers, etc., etc., etc.

For those who possess a copy of the last, or Fourth Edition, a copy of the Supplement, is indispensable.

READY FOR DISTRIBUTION ABOUT JUNE 1.

No office, home, school or public library is complete without **Who's Who in China,** containing the pictures and biographical sketches of most of China's leaders in the fields of politics, business, education and the other professions. In addition to a record of their careers, it also contains their latest addresses, matters of vital importance to those who would keep up with events in China and the Far East.

The prices, including postage, for the Supplement as well as the standard edition are as follows:

	(In China)	(Abroad)
Supplement	$ 2.50	G.$1.00
Standard Fourth Edition (1931)	10.00	4.00
Both books	11.50	4.50

Send orders with check or postal order to the undersigned;

The China Weekly Review

38, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

Men and Events

William E. Hines has returned to Shanghai from home leave.

A recent ruling of Ministry of Finance states that agricultural industry is not subject to the business tax.

Waichi Miura, former Japanese vice-consul at Mukden, has been transferred to the Japanese Embassy at Moscow.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mario Bernardi, the Italian air ace, has accepted an offer to command the Chinese Air Forces.

Dr. T. B. Dunn, American physician in Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Dunn, has departed for the United States on home leave.

A son was born to the United States Minister to China and Mrs. Nelson T. Johnson at the Peiping Union Medical College, April 8.

H. R. Greatwood, manager for the Union Oil Company of California in the Far East, departed for Los Angeles on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Morioka gave a tea party to view the cherry blossoms at their garden 114 Route Pere Robert, Shanghai, Sunday, April 9.

R. G. MacDonald, the present Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Specials, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. William Martin, editor of the *Journal de Geneve*, lectured in the lounge of the Shanghai Foreign Y.M.C.A. on "Europe To-day," April 11.

West Australia by a referendum vote of 82,543 to 44,639 April 10 requested separation from the rest of the Commonwealth, largely for economic and financial reasons.

Baroness Ungern-Sternbeng departed this week for Nanning, Kwangsi province, where she will join her husband. She will be absent from Shanghai for about a month.

R. R. Service of the International Committee, Y.M.C.A. who has been in the United States for sometime on home leave is returning to Shanghai shortly. Mrs. Service will return to Shanghai in the fall.

Dr. Robert E. Lewis, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who has been in Geneva and the United States for several months has returned to China. Dr. Lewis was accompanied by Mrs. Lewis.

The gold experts connected with the League of Nations estimate that more than a billion (U. S.) dollars in gold has been secretly hoarded throughout the world during the last 18 months.

Capt. Charles M. Oman, U.S.N. who was recently appointed surgeon-general of the United States Navy, was senior medical officer attached to the American Legation Guard from August 1924 to December 1926.

Capt. Walter Lutz of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, who left some days ago for Europe *via* Siberia, will return to Peiping by airplane about the middle of May. Mrs. Lutz is remaining in Peiping.

The marriage look place in Yokohama April 1 of James G. Ziegler, of the American Express Company, and Margaret R. Wherry, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the latter having just arrived from the United States.

Miss Caroline L. Stubbe and William J. Sterquelle, both connected with the Tientsin office of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., were married at the Army Chapel, American Barracks, in Tientsin on March 31.

Four Soviet steamers, the *Okhotsk*, the *Tiflis*, the *Dnieper* and the *Habarovsk*, departed from Odessa this week with mixed cargoes, bound for Vladivostok via Suez. Stops will be made at intermediate ports in the Far East.

Six marines of the American Fourth Regiment shared among them a box of beer in a room in the Far Eastern Hotel in Thibet Road, Shanghai, on the night of April 8. During an ensuing rumpus one of the group was stabbed.

The death occurred in Canton April 6, of Dr. J. A. Hofmann, from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Dr. Hofmann was born in 1878. His early home was near Cleveland, Ohio. He came to China as a medical missionary in 1908.

The Ministry of Communications is pressing for the registration of foreign vessels with the Government shipping bureaus. The Ministry says that failure to comply will render the vessels liable to deprivation of the customary privileges and facilities.

Roy G. Allman, who recently arrived from the United States to join his brother's law firm, Allman and Company, proceeded to Tsingtao by plane during the week to take depositions in the case of Beykirch versus Zimmerman *et al.*

S. R. Brown, retiring manager of the Peiping Branch of the National City Bank of New York, and his family have gone to live at Paomachang for the month of April. He will proceed with his family to the United States next month.

Dr. William Martin, well-known Geneva journalist and Professor of History at Zurich University, was the guest of Minister T. V. Soong at dinner at Nanking April 5. A reception was also give in honor of Dr. Martin by Minister Lo Wen-kan.

Frank Murphy, the Mayor of Detroit, has been appointed Governor-General of the Philippines in succession to Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. who resigned recently. The new Governor-General is 40 years old. He was educated in London and Dublin.

The Minister of Railways of the Siamese Government is expected to visit Japan during this month to inspect the Japanese system, following on invitation extended to the Siamese Minister recently through the Japanese Minister in Bangkok.

C. E. Van de Veere, recently appointed Far Eastern manager of the Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., has arrived here from the United States. A branch factory is to be established in Shanghai. Mr. Van de Veere has temporary offices in the Cathay Hotel.

Z. D. Kwauk has resigned from his post as director of the Chinese Government Central Mint and his resignation has been accepted by the Ministry of Finance. Lu Hsueh-pu, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Communications is mentioned as his successor.

Miss Genevieve Wimsatt, well known American writer on things Chinese, who has visited China four or five times and visited in Peiping last summer, is introducing Chinese shadow plays to Washington, D. C., telling of the days of gods and goddesses and the quaint customs of old China.

Professor Verne Dyson, a former resident of Shanghai, has been appointed a delegate from the Philippine Islands to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held in Banff, Canada, next August. He is proceeding to the United States via Europe having departed from Manila April 3.

The Chinese steamer *Kwanglee*, and the Japanese steamer *Kyodo Maru No. 36* collided near Chiming island, about 18 miles east of Weihaiwei, April 6, during a fog. No lives were lost. The Japanese steamer was beached at Weihaiwei; all passengers were transferred to the Chinese vessel.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has declined Wang Ching-wei's invitation to visit Nanking. Marshal Feng is reported as having declared to the Nanking representatives that the Nanking Government was responsible for the present miserable situation of the country and so must apologize to the nation.

The appeal of Yeng Tung-po, who was one of a gang of five men who killed three and wounded one in a Chinese hotel on Rue Hue, Shanghai on August 15, 1931, was refused by the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court last week. He was taken to the second Kiangsu Prison at Nanking April 6, where he was executed by strangulation.

The American Mail Line announced that Captain George W. Yardley, one of the senior and best-known ship-masters on the Pacific, has just been transferred from the s.s. *President Cleveland* to the Dollar Steamship Line's s.s. *President Lincoln*, which sailed from San Francisco for the Orient April 7 and is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai April 28.

Dr. James De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island and Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, occupied the pulpit in the Holy Trinity Cathedral (Church of England) Shanghai on Sunday evening, April 9. Bishop Perry has arrived in China to make an extended tour of investigation of the American Church mission work in the Far East.

Mrs. Margaret Proctor Smith of Louisville, Ky., who is now residing in Peiping delivered an address on "Practical Buying in Peiping," before the International Women's Club of that city on March 27, her address dealing with the purchase of art objects and other materials for use in homes. Mrs. Smith recently gave a house-warming at her new home in Peiping which she recently leased.

Dr. Niels Nielsen, American medical missionary at the Danish Lutheran Mission at Hsiuyen, 110 miles south of Mukden, was kidnapped by bandits April 11.

Dr. Dragoni, Italian expert on rural economy who was loaned to China by the League of Nations to conduct a study of rural problems, departed for Europe April 10.

Harry Hussey, architect of Peiping, who accompanied Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo to Geneva, has returned to Shanghai and shortly will proceed to Peiping.

The Sincere stores in Canton were fined $200,000 by the Anti-Japanese Organizations end of last week for dealing in Japanese products. The money is to be used in buying airplanes.

Dr. Lo Wen-ken, Foreign Minister, has entered the University Hospital at Nanking suffering from a corneal ulcer in the left eye. His doctor has ordered complete rest and advises that he receive no visitors.

Arthur de C. Sowerby will lecture on "China's Rich Fauna and Flora" April 22 at 5.30 p.m. before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and specimens.

A motion picture and sound film entitled "An International Study of Amercian Roads" will be shown at the American Club April 24, under the auspices of the American Commercial Attache and the American Chamber of Commerce.

The proposal to convert Amoy into a municipality was approved at a meeting in Nanking April 7, of representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs and the Navy. The Executive Yuan will be recommended to give effect to the proposal.

The National Government has issued circular instructions to all oversea Chinese bodies and all Government and public bodies in China that hereafter all donations and contributions from overseas Chinese must be forwarded direct to the special official in Shanghai established for the purpose by the Government.

Eugene Chen, former Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, will address the American University Club at the Astor House, April 18, at 12.15 p.m. on "Sino-American Relations vis-a-vis the Far Eastern Situation." Dr. Esson M. Gale will preside in the absence of Carl Neprud and Z. L. Chang, respectively president and vice president.

The French Consular Court April 11 sentenced a Shanghai French Concession Annamite policeman to three months in prison for shooting into a crowd in an affair over a month ago. The Court found the shooting was provoked by the action of the Chinese but it was contrary to regulations to for him carry a loaded rifle.

E. E. White of the National City Bank at Manila, who is now visiting in Shanghai, has been appointed submanager of the bank at Tientsin and will proceed to his new post shortly. Mr. White was formerly connected with the Shanghai branch, following which he was transferred to Japan and the Philippines. Mrs. White is now visiting at her home in America but will return to the Far East shortly.

Dr. Robert E. Lewis, advisor to the Chinese delegation at Geneva, on his return to Shanghai from Geneva April 5, said in an interview in the *China Press* that China should be proud of Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. Wellington Koo, Quo Tai-chi and others who had so capably presented her case before the League Assembly which finally handed down a verdict condemning Japanese aggression.

Bachan Singh, an elderly Sikh, was sentenced by Magistrate Haines in the British Police Court, Shanghai April 8, to three months imprisonment for an assault committed to a fellow countryman last month. The magistrate said he believed the complainant had lied disgracefully, but the accused had no right to take the law into his own hands. When the accused began to protest, the Magistrate hurriedly left the bench.

Clifford Hewitt, mint engineer, who designed and assisted in the construction of the Chinese Government Central Mint at Shanghai, has returned to the United States for med cal treatment and according to report will not return to China. Mr. Hewitt, who was connected with the U. S. Government mint at Philadelphia, came to the Far East originally to supervise the construction of the Philippine Government mint at Manila, following which he came to China. The name of Mr. Hewitt's successor has not been announced but according to report the Chinese authorities have requested the U. S. Treasury officials at Washington to nominate a technical man who will be stationed here permanently.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Song Book Compiled by General-Musician

Gen. Tu Ting-hsiu, a well-known Chinese athlete and musician, has compiled a volume of songs entitled "The Chimes Song Book" published by the Chimes Press in Nanking. Gen. Tu. a native of Tientsin, is a returned student from America where he studied education and music for five years and received the degree of M.A. in education from Columbia University. During his stay in the United States, he appeared at several distinguished concerts and was hailed in America as the Caruso of the East for his genius in singing.

The book contains a good collection of songs in both words and music with an introduction of music and a brief study of the method of singing at the beginning of the volume by the author himself. The contents may be generally divided into two parts: Chinese songs and foreign songs. In the collection of Chinese songs, the Kuomintang Party Song leads the list, following which are the National Flag Song, the Chinese National Anthem and a large number of popular Chinese folk songs, all being accompanied by the music score. The collection of foreign Songs include such famous pieces of different countries as the Marseillaise, the German National Anthem, the Austrian National Song, the Internationale, Hail Columbia, the Star Spangled Banner and a dozen of other well-known pieces. Among the Chinese song collections, Gen. Tu himself is the composer of several beautiful tunes and author of many a singing piece.

As as pecial feature of the volume, the book is illustrated with a number of historic drawings of rare value by the famous artists of the Tang and Sung Dynasties of China. Other illustrations include autographed photos of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai and the various other military leaders who defended China against the Japanese invaders during the Shanghai War and in Manchuria, which were presented to the author in appreciation of his scholarship and musical talent.

During the Shanghai War, Gen. Tu was with the 5th Route Army and served as a secretary to Gen. Chang Chi-chung, Commander of the Army, and concurrently a judge of the Martial Court. He is now the music instructor of the Central Military College at Nanking. C.H.H.

Criticism of the Three Principles

By Chu Tsing-lai, writer on economic and current topics, and author of "Social Reconstruction" and other books. Published privately, Shanghai.

"San Min Chu I," or "The Three Principles of the People," is probably the most widely read book of present-day China, and is also the most famous of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's contributions. That this book has attained such a wide popularity is due more to the ascendency of the Kuomintang Party to power than through the general acceptability of Dr. Sun's teachings. In saying so, the reviewer has not the slightest intention to reflect upon the credit of the Late Leader, but wants only to emphasize an undisputable fact that inasmuch as Dr. Sun was a human being, his theories and principles should not be considered as entirely flawless or that the should be accepted as a matter of course.

In the introduction, the writer questions whether the Three Principles of the People should have "a clear scope, some specific points and a definite objective." He contends that "if the so-called principle is in want of a definite scope, based on wrong premises, and presents conflicting theories, it will naturally invite criticisms and challenges."

The chapter on "Internationalism and Soviet Russia" provides further interesting discussion. The author opposes Dr. Sun's policy of allying with Soviet Russia, because from the political and economic standpoints, such an alliance is more inimical than beneficial to China. He contends that in spite of its shouting "Down with imperialism and capitalism," Soviet Russia followed religiously the ways of other imperialistic and capitalistic nations.

Mr. Chu raised further doubt as to the practicability of Dr. Sun's suggestion regarding the severance of economic relations in fighting against other foreign Powers. He said in part, "Since we have to solicit foreign capital and utilize foreign machinery and technical experience as advocated by Dr. Sun in his 'Industrial Plans,' how can we sever our foreign economic relations?"

On the question of population, he argued that it was futile to cry over the non-increase of China's population, because "in a country where productive power has not been developed, most of the people are left unemployed, so that the people will naturally kill each other in their competition in seeking their subsistence; and the population will further decrease by the lack of a stable government and the frequent visitation of natural calamities, a state of affairs as disclosed by Malthus." The increase in population, moreover, "does not lie in the boosting of the birth rate but in the reduction of the death rate."

Mr. Chu is a protagonist of individual liberty, and in his writings has never missed a chance to propagate the idea of a free press, free speech, and free association. Therefore in the chapter on "Liberty and Democracy," he went to a great length to uphold individual liberty, and stated, "Without liberty, democracy loses its very meaning."

Dr. Sun's belief in the distinction between "Power" and "Liberty" by stating that the man who wielded power might not be able, and the man of ability could be employed by the man having power, does not appeal to the author, who wants to know "what is the way to distinguish them."

The author asks whether the Principle of Livelihood can be called a principle, when Dr. Sun confessed that the Principle of Livelihood was socialism, it was communism, it was Utopianism. On the other hand, "we find that both socialism and communism advocated the abolition of private ownership of property, while the Principle of Livelihood does not advocate it in its program."

Dr. Sun's plan for equalizing landownership and regulating capital are fully discussed by the author in the last two chapters; and they are considered as impractical, because "they present many points which are contradictory to each other."

In a word, Mr. Chu's book is unique and interesting, because it represents the first book of its kind written in English. While we may not be fully in agreement with his criticisms, his arguments, nevertheless are deserving of attention. P.K.W.

Oklahoma's "Hero"

Alfalfa Bill, by Gordon Hines, Oklahoma Press, Oklahoma City, U.S.A.

William H. Murray, better known as "Alfalfa Bill," says of Mr. Hines' biography: "A vivid and honest story of my life." It is a vivid story, from the great excitement at the stampeding of the grist mill oxen to Murray's pronouncements on the remedies he advocates for the relief of the ills of America and the world.

The reader should not expect to find a work of literature in Alfalfa Bill, for literature it is not. It is entirely too full of colloquialisms which have never been admitted to the written language and which are frowned on by many even in the spoken language. To anyone other than an American much of what Mr. Hines says of Alfalfa Bill will not be understandable. Some of the idiomatic phrases are such that the reviewer is puzzled by them, in spite of the fact that he lived in Oklahoma for a year, while working on a newspaper.

Several pages are taken up to prove that the Oklahoma hero is descended from royalty (with a big R), not only the Duke of Athole and the Chiefs of the Clan Murray of Althole (12th century) but Pocahontas, "a very royal princess" and John Rolfe "a nephew of the King of Norway." In the actions of Alfalfa Bill he seems very much "agin" any outward signs of breeding in spite of the aristocratic background of his ancestors.

Murray's biography was written to assist the friends and associates who planned to make him an active candidate for the nomination for the presidency of the United States. When one attempts to sum up the character of the "American idol," one finds the assertions made that he "has flaunted political conventions, sent sharply barbed shafts at powerful enemies, that undoubtedly he is a Man of the Day—a virile champion of essential reforms in government and economy and a friend of the masses. He would joust with the Devil himself. To be well informed on current folks and facts, one must know this gripping story."

A statement from an American weekly calls Murray "the political darling of poor men everywhere. He is scorned by the literate and urbane; yet he is probably better read than the average run of U. S. Presidents." Did that weekly mean more people read of his antics than read of the President's actions?

As an an historical chronicle, this intimate biography is important, for it tells with frankness of the development of Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, their incorporation into a state, and the manipulations in that state which have brought it to its present standing. Alfalfa Bill Murray, "the peanut politician" has had much to do with the political disturbances in Oklahoma. His opponents say too much, his friends say not enough.

A member of the faculty of the University of Oklahoma said to the reviewer in the summer of 1931 "Our state would be a real state had Bill Murray's Bolivian colonization scheme in 1924 kept him in Bolivia. As it is, our only hope is for him to be given some position to take him out of the state." After reading this story of his life, truly Alfalfa Bill Murray seems to have been the fly in the ointment of whatever he has attempted.

For entertainment, read "Alfalfa Bill." M. V.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*....If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, plus postage, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Manchukuo to Retaliate Against League of Nations

A recent *Rengo* telegram from Changchun stated that with a view of retaliation, Manchukuo had decided that citizens of countries belonging to the League of Nations will not be allowed to enter Manchuria unless they have passports. Passport offices are being opened at all principal cities so as to enforce the order. The *Osaka Mainichi* used the words "All Unfriendly Peoples Keep Out" in its heading over the Changchun telegram.

Decision of Manchukuo Interpreted in U. S. as Violation of Open Door

Commenting on despatches from Tokyo asserting that the government of Manchukuo threatens to bar members of the League of Nations from Manchukuo, New York newspapers recently asserted that it is hard to believe that the Changchun regime really will resort to such a drastic policy, "which would be a clear-cut repudiation of the theory of equal opportunity and the Open Door."

Gasoline Refinery to Be Built at Hulutao

Manchukuo is making plans for the establishment of a gasoline monopoly, according to reports from usually reliable sources. The new state plans erection of a refinery at Hulutao (the port which the Chinese were developing to compete with Dairen prior to the seizure of Manchuria by the Japanese) and upon its completion will raise tariffs on petroleum distillates to protect the industry. Japanese oil companies, are being persuaded to invest in the new enterprise.

The Mitsui Bussan, Mitsubishi Oil, Nippon Oil, Okura Oil and South Manchuria Railway companies have been requested by the military authorities to contribute Yen 500,000 each to its Yen 3,000,000 capitalization.

Ministry of Railways Holds Exhibition in Shanghai

An exhibition of agricultural, industrial and other products produced along the various national railways in China was formally opened in the Shanghai French Concession on April 10 at the China Institute of Arts. The fair is being held under the auspices of the Ministry of Railways and will continue for three weeks. The products displayed include industrial articles, agricultural produce, minerals, drugs, fish, fowl and cattle, and forestry products. Altogether, more than 10,000 articles have arrived from territories along the various railway lines.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1289

With reference to Customs Notification of the 28th January, 1931, notifying the public that in future no steam or motor vessels of less than 100 register tons would be permitted to engage in direct trade between Chinese ports and abroad, to Customs Notification No. 1241, notifying the public of the temporary closing of the Custom Houses at Manchurian ports as from the 25th September, 1932, and to Customs Notification No. 1250, notifying the public of certain modifications in the treatment of junks trading between China and Dairen and to Newchwang and Antung, the public is hereby notified that, in accordance with Government instructions all steam and motor vessels of less than 100 register tons are in future to be prohibited from engaging in direct trade between Chinese ports and Manchuria including Dairen.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

A. C. E. Braud,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 5th April, 1933.

What is Your Face Value?

The first—and therefore most important—impression you make on people is through your general appearence. If you are easy to look at your 'face value' is increased immediately. But if your complexion is muddy and pimply, your eyes dull, your expression unhappy, the estimate of your importance is lowered

Skin blemishes are usually caused by constipation. Accumulated waste matter contaminates the blood, and impurities lodge beneath the skin, resulting in pimples or boils. If you wish to have a clear skin you should keep yourself free from even the slightest tendency to constipation by an occasional dose of Pinkettes.

This splendid laxative not only makes you look better but makes you feel better in every way. You'll be surprised what a difference Pinkettes make. Try them and see. All chemists can supply you with Pinkettes, Liver and Laxative Perfection.

In the United States Court for China

HELEN BRYANT,
Plaintiff,
vs.
CLYDE BRYANT
Defendant.

Cause No. 3529
Civil No. 1593
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
April 5, 1933
L. T. Kenake,
Asst. Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for Divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 3rd day of April, 1933, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of April, 1933, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of April, 1933, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein, and that defendant's last known address was c/o American Mail Line, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 5th day of April, 1933, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, Shanghai, China, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 22nd day of April, 1933, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,

this 5th day of April, 1933.

MILTON D. PURDY.

Judge.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
Estate
of
FRANK JAMES MOORE
Deceased.

Cause No.
Special Proceedings No. 138
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all presons having claims against the estate of FRANK JAMES MOORE, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before 8th April 1933, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

R. R. SMITH
Administrator.
6, Soochow Road, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, CHINA,
24th March 1933.

INTRODUCING A NEW EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT

(*Continued from page 263*)

There are eight people's schools, five tea houses, one village park, one public playground, and one clinic.

In addition to the above, there are three demonstration farms, each devoted to the raising of bees, chicken and vegetables. Six cooperative societies have been organized. Besides, there are several organizations of a civic nature. Of these, there are seven self-government councils, six fire stations, and five volunteer corps.

Between short intervals, other activities such as the followings are conducted: Guidance to self-government, guidance to rural construction, guidance to social reform, guidance to avocational improvement, guidance to the organization of cooperative society, health education, popular lectures, recreational activities, citizenship training.

As related elsewhere in this article, all these activities are carried on on the basis of a three-year plan During the first year of their existence, the station takes the initiative and assumes full responsibility, but gradually, in the second and third year, provide proper and wise methods are employed, the people of the community will take the responsibility and be willing to support the activities which are for their own benefit.

Although this institution has only existed for a short period, and knowing that all its activities are still in the experiment stage, the spirit of perseverance on the part of its administration in surmounting all kinds obstacles is certainly commendable. In the opinion of the writer, such a movement should receive the whole-hearted endorsement of all the leaders of this country who have as their chief concern the building of a new China.

Wusih, Kiangsu, April 6, 1933.

Japan's Position on the Pacific Islands

Discussing recent reports that Germany would ask for the return of the islands in the Pacific formerly held by her, but now in possession of Japan, the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* gives the following as the attitude of the Japanese Government:

"The status of Japan's mandated islands in the South Seas is the same as that of Taiwan and Karofuto. The Navy holds that the mandated islands belonged to Germany before the World War, but that they were seized by Japan soon after she declared war against the Central Powers. Subsequently, an understanding was reached between the British and the Japanese Governments that, upon the termination of the war, Japan would have entire claim upon these islands. Then the United States entered the war, and at the termination, came the Peace Conference, President Wilson in the conference, opposed the division of the German colonies among the Allied nations as imperialistic. This led to a compromise between the United States and the rest of the Allied nations. The alternative arrangement agreed upon was that, instead of the German colonies being directly divided among the nations, they were taken over by the "Big Five," viz., America, Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and were divided among them in the form of a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations. It was thus that Japan assumed control of the Marshall and Caroline Islands."

British Traveller Says Millions Are Starving in Russia

Russia today is in the grip of a famine as disastrous as the catastrophe of 1921 when millions died, according to Gareth Jones, former political secretary of Mr. Lloyd George, when he arrived in Berlin March 29 enroute to London after a long walking tour in Russia.

Everywhere, he said, there was the cry, "We have no bread. We are dying." One million persons, he continued, were reported to have died of hunger in Kazakstai where there was insufficient seed. Many of the peasants were too weak to work the land.

Manchukuo and Chinese Cadets Enter Japanese Military School

Eleven Manchukuo and 25 Chinese youths were admitted to the Military Cadets School when it opened in Tokyo April 1. The younger brother of Henry Pu Yi, Chief Executive of Manchukuo, is included in this group of eleven boys, and also Jun Chi, the younger brother of Mrs. Pu Yi. The Chinese will be educated separately from the Japanese. The Manchukuo students will attend classes with the Japanese.

Liang Shih-I Famed as "China's God of Wealth" Dies in Shanghai

The death occured at 1.30 a.m. on April 9 at his Shanghai residence of Liang Shih-I, former Prime Minister of the Peking Government and one of the best-known financiers of the country. Because of his alleged fabulous fortunes, he was known during his life time as "China's God of Wealth." Mr. Liang had a long and eventful political career in China and was prominent in affairs of the country for many years both in the closing days of the Ching (Manchu) Dynasty and during the early years of the Republican Era. His chief interest was with finance and communications and during the administration of Yuan Shih-Kai as First President of China, he was his right-hand man and a staunch supporter. Mr. Liang died at the age of 67 and is survived by three sons, five daughters and 19 grandchildren.

Mr. Liang was born at Sam-shui, Kwangtung in 1869. After winning the degree of Chu-Jen through Imperial Examinations under the Manchu Regime, he was made a senior ministerial secretary in 1899 and in 1906; he accompanied Tong Shao-yi Chinese Imperial Commissioner to India, as secretary. Between 1907 and 1911, he held the following posts under the Ching Government: Director-General of Imperial Railways, senior counsellor of the Board of Communications, a founder and associate director of the Rank of Communications. Upon outbreak of the 1911 Revolution, he was made vice-President of the Board of Communications in Yuan Shih-kai's Cabinet and later acting director of the Imperial Posts. After the overthrow of the Manchu Regime and establishment of the Republic, he became Minister of Communications in Tong Shao-yi's Cabinet under the presidency of Yuan Shih-kai and shortly after, was appointed Chief Secretary to the President. He served as Minister of Finance in 1913 and director-general of Customs Administration and Director-General of Tax Administration, 1914-16. During the days of Yuan Shih-kai's Monarchial Movement, he played an important role and upon Yuan's death in 1916, he was proscribed for his connection with the Movement in the following year by the Peking Government. He travelled to Japan in 1917, but was pardoned by the Government in 1918. He later joined the Anfu Faction under the leadership of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and was elected Chairman of the Senate. He reached the climax of his political career in 1921 when he was appointed Premier, but was forced to resign in 1922 by the pressure of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and other militarists. After resignation, he made an extensive tour to Europe and America. In 1925, he was appointed delegate to the Customs Tariff Conference and Chairman of the Financial Readjustment Commission which latter post was his last official position. Between 1924-27 he also served as President of the Bank of Communications and up to the time of his death, he still held considerable influence over the Bank. He retired from both political and business life in 1927 and had since lived in Hongkong whence he came to Shanghai last month. Interviewed upon his arrival here, he announced his intention to proceed to the North to assist in the resistence against the Japanese invasion of China.

Funeral arrangements are in the hands of the International Funeral Directors and according to members of the Liang family, the deceased body will be taken to Sam-shui for burial at a date to be designated later on.

Aerial Surveys Being Made of Upper Yangtsze

Aerial surveys are being conducted by the Yangtsze River Conservancy Commission on the upper reaches of the River between Ichang and Chungking with the object of removing various obstacles to shipping. The surveys will also endeavor to estimate the rate and volume of the water flow at the Ichang region for the information of the Ministry of Industry in connection with its project of establishing a hydro-electric power station at Ichang.

China Would Bring Up Sino-Japanese Question at Washington

That China should avail herself of the opportunity afforded by the forthcoming Washington conversations to invoke the Nine-Power Treaty and bring up the Sino-Japanese question was suggested by various civil organizations in petitions submitted to the National Government and the Executive Yuan April 10. With the assembling at Washington of leading statesmen of the Powers, a rare opportunity will be presented for the convocation of another Washington Nine-Power Conference to discuss and solve the Sino-Japanese dispute, it is pointed out.

In the United States Court for China

LUDMILLA MEHRINGER, Plaintiff,
vs.
STEPHEN R. MEHRINGER, Defendant.

Cause No. 3531
Civil No. 1594
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
April 7, 1933.
L. T. Kenake,
Asst. Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 6th day of April, 1933, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 6th day of April, 1933, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 6th day of April, 1933, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since three years, and that defendant's last known address was c/o Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of April, 1933, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEELY REVIEW, Shanghai, China, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 29th day of April, 1933, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 7th day of April, 1933.

MILTON D. PURDY,
Judge.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
Estate
of
SYLVESTER P. O'CONNOR
Deceased

Cause No. 3521
Special Proceedings No. 814
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Sylvester P. O'Connor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 1st, 1933, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY,
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
29 Nanking Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
March 27, 1933.

Chairman of Honan Province Returns to Kaifeng from Inspection Trip

A correspondent writes to *The Review* from Kaifeng, Honan province, that General Liu Chih, chairman of said province, who left Kaifeng on March 28 to inspect political conditions at Yucheng, Hsiayi, Yungcheng, Checheng, and Luyi, in East Honan, returned there April 2. In an interview General Liu said all bandits in East Honan had been cleared away, and a good spring harvest was to be expected. General Liu further said that all magistrates, except the one at Luyi, showed a proper spirit in carrying out their administrative duties. General Liu Chih, who has been appointed to be acting chief commander of the bandit suppression for Honan-Hupeh-Anhuei, at Hankow, may stay at Kaifeng for the time being. There was no sign at present of his leaving for Hankow to assume his new office. A few days ago, it was rumored that General Chang Fang might be appointed to succeed General Liu, if the latter left Kaifeng, and that Chen Pan-ling, a member of the Provincial Kuomintang, might be appointed as Reconstructional Commissioner of Honan province.

The Farmers' Bank of the Four Provinces

An official announcement, bearing the signature of General Chiang Kai-shek, says that in order to restore rural economics, to supply money to the farmers, and to improve rural products, the Farmers' Bank for Honan-Hupeh-Anhuei-Kiangsi has been established with its headquarters at Hankow, and that the capital of the bank totals $10,000 000. One-fourth of the mentioned sum has been raised. The announcement orders all people to accept the notes issued by the bank.

Central Flying School Cadets Have Bad Luck on Return Flight

Three Junkers airplanes of the Central Flying School, which left Loyang April 8 for a practice flight to Nanking, failed to arrive at their destination, a recent Hsuchow message stated.

The planes, which were piloted by cadets of the school, lost contact with one another shortly after taking off. One of them landed at Kaifeng, the second returned and alighted at Chengchow, while the third was forced down for lack of fuel near the Honan-Kiangsu border after cruising for many hours trying to find its bearings. Chang Yuan-pei, the pilot of the third machine, suffered minor injuries when landing and left for Nanking by train.

U. S. Congress Refuses to Outlaw Communist Party

(By the Associated Press)

The house judiciary committee at Washington refused Feb. 9 to approve the Eslick bill making it a federal crime to advocate overthrowing the United States government.

Directed at Communists, the bill at first would have made subject to ten years' imprisonment or $10,000 fine any person affiliated with any group advocating overturning the federal or state governments. Before the vote, it was amended to apply only to persons speaking or writing in behalf of overthrowing the government.

The vote on a motion to report the bill to the house was 9 to 9. A tie vote kills such a motion.

The bill was introduced by the late Representative Eslick of Tennessee, Democrat, and was pressed for approval this session by his widow and successor.

Sir Eric Drummond Says Japan Weakened Her Case by Withdrawing

The League of Nations has been weakened by the withdrawal of Japan, but it has been strengthened morally by the decision to face honestly the hardest situation with which it has ever been confronted, Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General of the League, declared in an address broadcast in London April 5. Sir Eric said that Japan's case was a strong one. If she had followed the Covenant and had brought her difficulties before the League she would have been assured of a symathetic hearing, and arrangements would have been made to assure properly and adequately, her rights and great interests in Manchuria. But, continued Sir Eric, she had adopted a policy contrary to the principles for which the League of Nations stood.

British Chamber Chairman Reviews 1932 Trade at Annual Meeting

Presiding at the eighteenth annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai April 6, R. Calder-Marshall, in an address reviewing the commercial situation in China, said that 1932 must be recorded as probably one of the worst years in the history of trade in this country.

The Sino-Japanese warfare and the general world depression were alike blamed by Mr. Calder-Marshall for the trade decline. Imports into China were 27 per cent and exports from China 46 per cent less in 1932 than in 1931. British trade, however, increased slightly, but American and Japanese trade were first and second respectively. Mr. Calder-Marshall admitted that Japanese competition was proving a serious blow to British trade owing to the low value of the yen.

In discussing trade, Mr. Calder-Marshall mentioned the effort of the Nanking government to collect customs duties here on cargo destined for Manchuria. In consequence, goods for Manchuria are now being transhipped at either Hongkong or Kobe, "to the advantage of these latter but to the very serious loss of Shanghai."

The meeting was followed by that of the China Association, of which W. S. King is chairman and which co-operates with the Chamber in activities having as their object maintaining and extending British interests in China.

Huge Increases in Japanese Army

During the last session of the Japanese Diet, which ended on March 25, approval was given to various military bills and the Japanese War Office has now made known its program for the augmentation of the Army.

The program includes the organization of new units consisting in all of about 100,000 non-commissioned officers from the active service as well as the reserve list, for special training and in meteorological and military surveying methods. The provision of a junior aviation training corps, the reorganization of aviation regiments throughout the country and the creation of nine aviation companies consisting of bombing and fighting planes, also figure prominently in the program of the War Office. Further outlined in the program are proposals for an increase in the number of students at the Military College to a total of 360; the improvement of equipment and accommodation at the military training schools in Sendai, Toyohashi and Kumamoto; the establishment of a school in Narashino for training in poison gas warfare; and the training of military dogs on a larger scale at the Infantry School attached to the Kwantung Army.

Japanese Army to Enlist 7,000 Recruits

The Japanese War Office has definitely decided to increase the number of recruits this year by 17,000 men including candidates for commissions under the new system. It has been decided not to emphasize tallness in stature in selecting young men for service, as in the past; general physical condition will now be the first consideration.

Mail Charges to Malay Peninsula to Be Increased

First-class mail rates from Swatow and Amoy "letter offices" to the Malay Peninsula are to be increased on May 1 from the old rate of five cents to 12½ cents; the latter still being only half the charge for letters to foreign countries generally. Following a protest from Overseas Chinese, a Chinese Post Office spokesman has pointed out that the new rate is an equitable one and is still below (at present exchange rates) mailing charges from Singapore to China.

Capital Reconstruction Commission Is Suspended

In accordance with the decision of the Central Political Council, suspension of the Capital Reconstruction Commission was ordered by the National Government April 4. The monthly appropriations for the Commission, amounting to $14,000, are to be diverted to the development of primary schools in Nanking. According to statistics compiled by the Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, about 20,000 children in the capital are in need of schooling.

Sino-Soviet Trade to Be Controlled by National Government

The Central Political Council at Nanking has adopted the principle of putting Sino-Soviet trade under state control in order to protect Chinese industries against the dumping of Russian goods into this country.

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries a dozen consignments of Soviet goods have been shipped to China whereas only three consignments of Chinese products have been exported to Soviet Russia. It is said that the trade conditions now existing between the two countries will be used as a basis of discussion at the forthcoming negotiations for the conclusion of a new Sino-Soviet Trade Treaty.

Patented Articles Enjoy No Protection in China

A recent ruling made by the Ministry of Industry indicates that foreign merchants do not enjoy any patent rights in China. In a recent communication to the Chamber, a Chinese factory asked whether it would be lawful to manufacture for sale in China duplicates of foreign commodities. In pursuance of this inquiry, the chamber petitioned the ministry for a ruling. The ruling, which is very brief, says as follows:—"No Chinese patent law has yet been enacted and promulgated. Articles patented in foreign countries enjoy therefore no patent rights within the jurisdiction of China."

Dr. C. C. Wu Says Economic Boycott More Effective Than Armed Resistance

In a press interview at Nanking April 5, Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed the view that in dealing with Japanese aggression, the economic boycott would prove even more effective than armed resistance. Dr. Wu pointed out that there is no organized ecomomic structre in China and therefore trouble in one part is not likely to affect other parts of the country so seriously as in countries having highly organized economic structures.

Japan was however one of the highly industrialized and economically organized countries. The economic boycott against Japan was therefore likely to have more telling results than armed resistance, according to Dr. Wu.

German Loan Is Sought For Tungsten Mines

It is reported that the Ministry of Industry is negotiating with certain German interests for a loan of $6,000,000 for the exploitation of tungsten mines in the province of Kiangsi. It is understood that a special Sino-German mining corporation will be organized. The loan will be repaid from profits derived from operation of the mines. A certain percentage of the profits will be paid to the government as royalty. The minerals explored are to be sold at the market price, subject to approval by the government. It is understood that after the agreement is signed, the ministry and the German interests concerned will each appoint an expert to investigate and prospect the mines.

Japan and Holland Collaborate on Arbitration Treaty

A Japan-Netherlands arbitration treaty providing for a fundamental policy for the settlement of disputes between Japan and Holland supplementing the Netherlands-Japanese Navigation Treaty and the announcement made by the Japanese Government in 1921 in connection with her recognition of Netherlands special interests in the Pacific Ocean, is pending between the two countries. The conclusion of the treaty is expected soon, according to a recent Tokyo telegram.

Netherlands to Remit Boxer Indemnity

A recent telegram from the Hague stated that the remission to China of the Netherlands portion of the Boxer Indemnity since January 1,1926, regarding which notes were exchanged in Nanking April 4 is being made in accordance with a bill passed some time ago authorizing the Netherlands Government to spend the money in agreement with the Chinese Government for the furtherance of common Sino-Dutch aims.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1290

The Public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions, from the 6th April this year a duty of 2½% *ad valorem* will be levied on export abroad of Silver Sycee, Silver Bars, Silver Ingots, Silver Slabs and Silver in Mass. This duty however will not be levied on export abroad of Central Mint Bars.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

A. C. E. Braud,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 7th April, 1933.

ONLY A FEW COPIES LEFT

The *Review* still has on hand a few copies of the following books dealing with Pacific and Far Eastern Affairs:

"Problems of the Pacific" by Bruno Lasker; standard book of reference for those interested in the complicated affairs of the Far East .....Price M.$15.00

"Symposium on Chinese Culture," by Sophia Chen Zen .....Price M.$ 7.50

"Essays on the Manchurian Problem," by Shuhsi Hsu .....Price M.$ 7.50

Add 25-cts. for postage in China or $1.40 if to be mailed abroad.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

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German Report of Direct Negotiations Indignantly Denied at Nanking

A report published by the German paper *Taeglische Rundschau*, that the Nanking Government is prepared to abandon China's claim to sovereignty in Manchuria in exchange for the relinquishment by Japan of her extraterritorial privileges in China, and that the Chinese foreign minister Dr. Lo Wen-kan had established contact with representatives of Japan in Shanghai on the question of direct negotiations for the settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute, was characterized by the Nanking Foreign office April 11 as most preposterous and entirely without foundation.

Interviewed on April 6 T. V. Soong declared there was no truth in the reported direct negotiations between China and Japan as there was not a man in the Government who wished to be "Viceroy Li Hung-chang."

Speaking at the annual meeting of the China Association in London April 10, S. F. Mayers, presiding, expressed hope for early negotiations between China and Japan so as to terminate the conflict in the Far East.

The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, April 12, 1933.

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $484.85
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $477.61
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.628
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.340

Chinese Elect Municipal Councillors

Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, L. T. Yuan, Singloh Hsu, T. D. Woo, and Tsuyee Pei, were chosen as the five Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council at a meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers April 12. All except Mr. Pei, who is manager of the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China, are members of the present Council.

A resolution was passed opposing any system of factory regulation independent of the Chinese Government and the Chinese Factory Law.

Another resolution called for the appointment of a Chinese Auditor to assist in checking Municipal accounts.

Renewed Civil Warfare in Kweichow

It is reliably learned that the Szechuen and Yunnan warlords are now involved in the new outbreak of civil war in Kwichow. General Yu Kuo-tsai, the deposed Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, is supported by Yunnan. General Mao Kwang-hsiang, the superior officer of General Yu, has received military assistance from General Liu Wen-huei in Szechuen. These two forces are reported to have already captured Hsinyi, Hsinjen and Pankiang and to be advancing towards Kweiyang.

Manchukuo Financial Situation Improves

Financial conditions in Manchukuo for the first half of its first year, according to statements in Tokyo newspapers, are improving and it is believed that income will be as great as it was under the old regime. Actual revenue received by the state for the six months which ended with December was Yen 37,733,000, gaining Yen 260,000 over the original estimates, according to the War Office. For the first year of the new state Manchukuo estimates customs revenue at Yen 40,890,000. Actual customs income for the first six months was Yen 21,229,000, showing a gain of Yen 1,235,000 over the year before. The gain for the entire year is expected to be more than 10 per cent.

Some American Automobile Statistics

Motor vehicles registered in U. S. (from state reports)	24,276,000
Motor cars	21,045,000
Motor trucks	3,231,000
World registration of motor vehicles	33,026,000
Per cent of world's automobiles in U. S.	73%
Passenger cars on farms	4,100,000
Motor trucks on farms	880,000
Motor vehicles on farms	4,980,000
Miles of surfaced highways	868,000
Total miles of highways in U. S.	3,055,000
Highway and street expenditures	G.$1,900,000,000
Persons employed in motor vehicle and allied lines	3,700,000

Soviet Petrol Trade in China Increases

According to a recent Customs report, in February and March G$1,924,436 worth of Soviet kerosene was imported into Shanghai alone, being six times more than the amount imported in the same period last year. During March altogether G$6,000,000 worth of Soviet kerosene was imported into China, seriously affecting the market for the British and American companies.

Japanese to Reform Sericulture Industry

In order to cope with the uneasy outlook of the silk industry because of the American financial crisis, Japanese sericulturists have decided to minimize the cost of production and to place the silk worm raising business on a commercial basis without exporting raw silk and silk goods to the usual amount. The decision was reached at a meeting of the counsellors of the Japan Federation of Silkworm Raisers' Associations, which was held in Tokyo on April 1. As a fundamental policy, Japanese sericulturists this year must reduce their expenditures without expecting much from domestic sales or export. Particular attention is to be paid to the selection of silkworms, unification of quality, cooperative raising of silkworms in early stages, unification of raising methods, and improvement of the method of transferring silkworms to cocoon beds. The cooperative system will be intensified in order to reduce expenditure.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market—Easy Business Done 1,430,000 Shares

April 12, 1933

1932-3 High	Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Apr. 10	Tues. Apr. 11
9 1/8	1 5/8	—	Adams Express	4 3/8	4 1/2
89 7/8	42 1/8	•6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	84 1/2	83 1/4
15 5/8	4	—	Allis Chalmers	9 5/8	9
73 7/8	29 5/8	4.00	American Can	61 7/8	60 5/8
15	2	—	American & Foreign Power	5	5
38 1/2	5	—	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	8 7/8	9
10	1 1/2	—	American & Foreign Power Warr.	3 1/4	3 3/8
11 3/8	4 1/4	—	Atlas Corporation	8	7 3/4
9 1/4	1 1/4	—	American Metal Co.	5 3/8	5
27 1/4	5 1/8	—	American Smelting	18 3/4	18 1/4
137 5/8	70 1/4	9.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	95 1/2	92 7/8
89 3/4	44	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	64 1/2	63 3/4
34 1/2	11	1.00	American Waterworks	12 5/8	13 3/8
19 3/8	3	—	Anaconda Copper	8 1/4	8 1/8
151 3/4	28 3/4	2.00	Auburn Automobiles	37	36 1/2
21 3/8	3 3/4	—	Baltimore & Ohio	10	10
29 5/8	7 1/4	—	Bethlehem Steel	17 3/4	17 1/4
43 1/4	18	1.60	Borden Company	23 1/4	23 1/4
14 1/4	3 3/4	—	Borg Warner	9 1/4	6 7/8
20 5/8	7 1/4	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	8 1/2	8 3/4
65 3/4	16 3/4	—	Case, J. I.	49 3/8	48 3/4
47 7/8	19	2.00	Chase National Bank	22 1/2	22 5/8
20 3/4	4 7/8	2.00	Chesapeake Corp.	18	17 1/4
21 3/4	5	—	Chrysler	12 1/4	11 7/8
21	4 1/4	1.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	11 1/4	11 7/8
5 1/4	1 3/8	—	Commonwealth & Southern	1 5/8	1 1/2
68 3/4	31 1/2	4.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	44 3/8	44 5/8
9 3/8	3 5/8	—	Continental Oil	6 1/2	5 5/8
57 3/4	24 3/4	3.00	Corn Products	58 3/4	58 7/8
7 3/8	1 1/2	—	Coty Inc.	3	3
3 1/4	7/8	—	Curtiss Wright Company	1 5/8	1 3/4
18 5/8	5	.75	Douglas Aircraft	13 1/4	12 5/8
57	23	3.00	Drug Incorporated	35 3/8	34 3/4
59 3/4	22	2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	40	39 1/2
87 7/8	35 1/4	3.00	Eastman Kodak	53 5/8	54 3/4
48	5	6%S	Electric Bond & Share	13 1/2	13 1/4
16	2 3/4	—	Electric Power & Light	4 1/8	4 1/8
5 3/8	7/8	—	Fox Film "A"	1	1 1/4
26 1/8	8 1/2	.40	General Electric	14 3/8	14 1/2
40 1/2	19 5/8	2.00	General Foods	27 3/8	25 7/8
24 7/8	7 5/8	1.00	General Motors	18 7/8	18 3/4
28 5/8	6 1/4	1.00	General Railway Signal	19	19 1/4
20 5/8	8 1/4	1.20	Gold Dust	15 3/4	15 5/8
29 3/4	5 1/2	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	17 3/8	17
18 3/4	3 5/8	—	International Cement	9 3/4	9 3/4
1 3/8	5/8	—	International Com. Engine	3/8	1/2
34 1/4	10 5/8	.60	International Harvester	24 3/4	24 3/8
12 1/2	3 1/2	—	International Nickel	9 3/8	9 1/4
16 3/4	2 5/8	—	International Telephone & Telegraph	6 3/4	6 3/4
33 3/8	10	—	Johns Manville	20 1/8	Unq.
19 1/4	4 7/8	—	Kennecott	11 1/2	11 3/8
51 7/8	30 1/2	2.40	Lehman Corporation	45 3/4	45
67 1/4	34 1/8	•4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	64 1/8	63 3/4
37 3/4	9	1.20	Loew's: Inc.	12	12 1/4
18 3/4	9	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	14 1/4	14 1/4
16 1/2	3 1/2	—	Montgomery Ward	14 3/4	14 1/2
64 1/2	18 3/4	1.00	National City Bank (bid price)	26 1/2	25 7/8
36 5/8	8 3/4	—	New York Central	18	17 7/8
43 1/4	13 3/4	8% S	North American Company	19 1/8	18 7/8
37	16 7/8	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	21 3/8	22
5 1/4	1 1/2	—	Packard Motors	1 7/8	1 3/4
28 3/8	6 1/2	.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	17 1/2	17
4 3/8	1	—	Pennroad Corporation	1 1/2	1 3/8
8 1/4	2	—	Phillips Petroleum	6 1/4	6 1/2
60	28	3.20	Public Service of N. Jersey	37	37 1/2
13 1/2	2 1/2	—	Radio Corporation	4 3/8	4 3/8
7 3/4	1	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	1 1/8	1 1/4
40 1/4	26 1/2	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	31 3/4	31 3/4
37 3/8	9 7/8	—	Sears Roebuck	19 3/8	18 7/8
8 3/4	2 1/2	—	Shell Union	4 5/8	5
13 3/8	2 3/4	—	Simmons Company	6 1/4	6
12 1/4	5 1/4	.40	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	6 3/4	6 3/4
32 3/4	15 3/4	2.00	Southern California Edison	19	19
34 1/4	5 1/4	1.20	Standard Gas & Electric	8 1/4	8 1/4
37 3/8	19 7/8	1.00	Standard Oil Co., of N. Jersey	27 7/8	27 1/4
18 1/4	9 1/4	1.00	Texas Corporation	12 1/2	13 3/8
26 3/4	12	1.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	20 3/4	20 1/4
7 1/8	2 1/8	—	Trans America	4 1/2	4 1/2
36 3/8	15 1/4	1.20	Union Carbide & Carbon	25 3/4	25 1/2
94 1/2	27 5/8	6.00	Union Pacific	66 3/4	65 7/8
34 5/8	6 1/2	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	22 3/4	22 1/2
14	3 1/2	.40	United Corporation	6	6 1/4
22	9 1/4	1.20	United Gas Improvement	15 3/4	15 7/8
10 1/4	1 1/4	—	U. S. Rubber	4 3/8	4 1/2
52 5/8	21 1/4	—	U. S. Steel	32 3/4	31 3/4
31	11	2.00	Universal Leaf Tobacco	28 3/4	28 7/8
23 3/4	5 1/4	—	Vanadium	13 1/2	13 1/4
4 1/2	1/2	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	1 5/8	1 1/2
43 1/2	15 5/8	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	27 5/8	27 3/4
45 5/8	22	2.40	Woolworth	28	27 3/4

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